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REPORTS ON FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF MARKETS
FOREIGN MARKETING INVESTIGATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 5, 1919

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NOTE

IN THESE REPORTS ALL CONVERSIONS OF FOREIGN PRICES INTO U. S. MONEY HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE PAR VALUE OF THE FOREIGN MONEYS WITHOUT REGARD TO CURRENT EXCHANGE.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR BUTTER IN JAPAN .

Although the Japanese consume small quantities of dairy products as compared with the consumption in western countries, yet the total imports of butter in normal times are considerable. Heretofore the dairy industry has been relatively unimportant both as regards the number of milch cows and the amount of product used. In 1917 there were only 45,739 head and the average production was 353 gallons per milch cow over 2 years old. The industry is being developed, however, because of the difficulties encountered in obtaining dairy supplies during the war. The average yearly yield of dairy cows in the United States in 1917 was estimated at 570 gallons and at 588 gallons in 1918. These estimates are applicable to 80 per cent of all dairy cows in this country.

Previous to 1914, Australia furnished considerably more than half of the natural butter imported by Japan, while the dairy countries of Europe (France, Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Denmark) supplied practically all of the artificial butter as well as large quantities of natural butter. Besides these countries only Siberia regularly furnished any considerable amounts, leading the Netherlands in the amount of natural butter sent to Japan in 1915 and 1916.

With the outbreak of the war the imports of butter by Japan fell off and in 1918 amounted to less than 3 per cent of the prewar purchases. In 1917, the latest year for which detailed statistics are available, Australia still held the leading position in this trade, followed by the Netherlands. The amount of butter exported to Japan by the United States either before or after the outbreak of the war, as compared with the exports to other countries indicates that the trade with Japan so far is relatively small. The demand for butter in Japan has been increasing and in 1918 it retailed for as high as \$0.80 per pound. At present the retail price is reported to be \$0.66 per pound. The import duty on natural butter is \$0.10109 per pound and on artificial butter \$0.11008 per pound.

The production of butter for the calendar years 1915 and 1916, the latest period for which statistics are available are given in the following table:

Production of Butter (in Pounds) by Japan for 1915 - 1917

Year	Natural	Artificial	Total	Per cent increase 1915 to 1917.
1915 . . .	632,694	411,042	1,093,736	---
1916 . . .	897,629	482,161	1,379,790	---
1917 . . .	1,429,123	812,178	2,239,790	105

The statistics of the imports of butter for 1912 and 1913 show separately the amounts of both natural and artificial; however, for the years 1914 to 1917 statistics for each separate group are not available. The following table gives the imports of butter by Japan for the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive:

Imports of Butter (in Pounds) by Japan for 1913 to 1917

Imported from ---	1912		1913		1914	1915	1916	1917
	Natural	Arti- ficial	Natural	Arti- ficial				
United States	261	---	5,355	499	1,020	836	148	776
Australia ...	70,626	270	87,884	369	71,176	19,345	15,937	12,563
Austria-Hun- gary	108	16,761	1,782	---	---	---	---	---
China (Kwang- tung Province)	---	---	---	---	---	6,639	4	---
Denmark	3,462	---	5,503	---	4,758	2,904	1,397	389
France	21,428	780	22,939	30,878	15,674	15,370	2,860	---
Germany	439	5,296	2,290	18,561	19,215	176	---	---
Netherlands	5,294	51,466	3,824	64,635	27,412	9,002	13,572	7,240
Russia in Europe	602	---	2,366	---	1,907	---	---	---
Siberia	8,123	---	4,960	---	1,335	373	7,072	---
United Kingdom	938	1,500	2,652	9,909	8,552	368	3,185	389
All others ..	319	250	183	---	4,240	313	475	---
Total	111,600	76,323	139,738	124,851	155,270	55,326	44,650	21,357

FRANCE REMOVES RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS OF
VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

According to a cablegram dated May 22, 1919, from the American Consul General at Paris, the general prohibition against the importation of the following commodities into France has been revoked, effective May 25: Wool, except combed or carded, and combed or carded dyed; oil seeds and oil fruits; cotton; flax, hackled, combed, or as tow; jute; oil cake and dregs of olives; plants; and flowers.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED ON IMPORTATION OF RAW HIDES INTO FRANCE

According to a cablegram, dated May 17, 1919, from the American Consul General at Paris to the Department of State, a ministerial decree of May 14, permits the importation of raw hides into France without any formality. The effect of the war on the exports of raw hides from the United States to France are indicated in the following figures for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914-1918:

Exports of Hides from the United States to France for the Fiscal
Years 1914 to 1918, Including Cattle, Horse, and All Other Hides

	Pounds		Pounds
1914	1,340,010	1917	569,414
1915	791,941	1918	299,889
1916	348,449		

FURTHER RELAXATIONS REGARDING FOODSTUFFS TO THE NORTHERN NEUTRALS AND SWITZERLAND

The War Trade Board announced on May 21, 1919, the following relaxations with reference to the shipment of foodstuffs to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, and Switzerland.

(1) An import certificate is no longer required by the War Trade Board for shipments of foodstuffs to the above-mentioned countries.

(2) Shipments of foodstuffs need not be consigned to an importing association, but may be consigned directly to the purchaser abroad.

(3) Applications for licenses to ship foodstuffs to the northern neutral countries and Switzerland should be filed with the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., on Form X-A, without other formalities.

For the purposes of this ruling, foodstuffs shall be considered as "all articles suitable for use as food by human beings and commonly used as such, excluding linseed oil."

CUBAN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The War Trade Board announced on May 21, 1919, that it has been informed that the regulation of the Director of Subsistence of the Government of Cuba which provided that all persons importing wheat flour shipped to Cuba after February 20, 1919, should purchase an equal amount of wheat flour from the Director of Subsistence has been extended until June 15, 1919.

CLOSING OF MAY SERIES OF LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

The May series of the London wool auctions closed on Friday, May 23. The Department of State received a cablegram for the Bureau of Markets from the American Consul General at London, under date of May 24, stating that on May 23d, 8,400 bales of wool were offered. The recent prices were maintained steadily, except for choice combings, which advanced 5 to 10 per cent and occasionally more. Crossbreds and inferior qualities recovered from a decrease of 5 to 10 per cent and finished firm. During the May series 107,000 bales were offered, and only a small portion was withdrawn.

BRITISH CONTROL OF IRISH FLAX*

The American Consul General at London cabled to the Department of State, under date of May 24, 1919, that the British Ministry of Munitions will take possession of the 1919 flax crop of Ireland when harvested. This control will be effective from July 1. The flax will be divided into six grades, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at an appointed center: First grade, \$0.608 per pound;

*See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.

second grade, \$0.573; third grade, \$0.538; fourth grade, \$0.503; fifth grade, \$0.468; sixth grade, \$0.434. Flax inferior to the sixth grade will be taken over according to its relative value. All flax of the 1918 crop or of previous years grown in the United Kingdom will be graded, and purchased at the prices prevailing last year.

*See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.

Exports of Foreign* Beans and Rice from the
United States during April, 1919

Exported to --	Beans	Cleaned	Rice	Exported to --	Beans	Cleaned
	Bushels	Pounds			Bushels	Pounds
Belgium	---	11,200	Other British West Indies	---		32,920
France	23,391	28,000	Cuba	21,443		7,888,058
Gibraltar	10,197	89,600	French West Indies	---		317,062
Italy	4,247	---	Haiti	---		347,645
Sweden	7,467	---	Dominican Republic	7		829,948
England	60,531	250,760	Colombia	---		539,700
British Honduras	---	43,310	Venezuela	---		88,640
Canada	1,419	---	British West Africa	---		140,899
Nicaragua	9	18,500	French Africa	---		8,100
Mexico	36	349,880	All others	104		17,995
Barbados	---	37,850	Total	128,851		11,040,067

*These statistics do not include exports of domestic products or foreign products passing through the United States in-bond-in-transit to a foreign destination.

IMPORTS OF KAPOK BY UNITED STATES DECREASE*

A review of the kapok trade of the Netherlands East Indies has been received by the Department of State from the American Consul at Batavia, Java, under date of March 3, 1919. Kapok is a fiber obtained from the seeds of the silk-cotton tree, and is also called "Java cotton." It is used extensively in the United States as a filling for mattresses. The importance of the trade with Java is shown by the fact that practically all of the kapok imported by the United States comes from the Dutch East Indies. For the fiscal year 1917, these imports amounted to 6,688 tons of 2,240 pounds and were valued at \$1,612,426. For 1918 the quantity imported was 4,494 tons, valued at \$1,132,852.

According to the statistics furnished by the Consul, the United States imported nearly half of the entire exports of Netherlands Indies in both 1917 and 1918.

The prices for kapok in Java varied during 1918 from \$0.083 to \$0.126 per pound.

*See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN NORWAY INDICATES POSSIBLE MARKET FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS*

With the opening of spring Norwegian farmers are considering measures to increase the production of agricultural products. This is evident especially in the dairy industry, says the American Trade Commissioner at Christiania, in a recent report to the Department of Commerce. The following excerpts give a summary of the situation in regard to the dairy industry, fertilizers, seeds, and foodstuffs:

Market for American Dairy Products

"The present high prices of feed make this question acute; and, hence, the industry stands in need of the keenest scrutiny from an economic standpoint. There is at present a great scarcity of dairy products in Norway. This is a condition which is not likely to be entirely overcome, even if domestic production is greatly stimulated. The scarcity of such products will make Norway a good market for condensed milk, butter, and cheese. At the present time some American goods are being imported in these lines, but there seems to be a feeling that Denmark is the source of supply to which the trade ordinarily turns. I believe that exporters can develop a permanent market in Norway for high-grade American dairy products.

"The authorities are carrying on an active propaganda in the schools and even in the university for increased production and greater economy in management. The same activity is reflected in the extension of the agricultural press which is already fairly well developed.

Prices of Fertilizers

"The season when fertilizers are needed is at hand. During the war the control of fertilizers, both as regards prices and distribution, has been in charge of Government authorities. The prices which will prevail during the approaching season for the fertilizers needed have recently been published. In order to facilitate comparison with prices in the United States, the quantities and values have been converted to tons and dollars as given in the following table:

Kind	:	Strength	:	Price per long ton
Superphosphate ..	:	17 to 18 per cent	:	\$12.73
Potash	:	40 per cent K ₂ O	:	92.92
Potash	:	20 per cent K ₂ O	:	53.86
Norway nitrate ..	:	30 per cent pure	:	92.95
Chile nitrate ...	:	30 per cent pure	:	63.44

Norwegian Seed Situation

"The seed situation in Norway is much more favorable this year than it has been since 1915. The merchants have large and varied stocks on hand at prices from 50 to 66-2/3 per cent lower than last year.

*See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.

"Seed dealers have made great efforts during the war to keep up the stocks and to make themselves independent of foreign middlemen, especially Danish and German. The "Havetrogssisternes Forening", which was established in 1917, has been a large factor in this work. During the war years great weight has been put on the promotion of Norwegian seed raising, and one corporation has donated 50,000 kroner (\$13,400) to a fund for this purpose. (Ukeskrift for Landbruk, April 11).

Food Rationing

"The rationing authorities for Norway have announced that they hope to lift the butter and coffee rationing before June 1. Supplies of these commodities are now being received in large quantities, so it is expected that the necessity for rationing will be safely over by that time. The rationing of milk and bread will have to be continued until the supplies are considerably larger than at present, but there is a probability of discontinuing even in those lines within a relatively near future. The sugar rationing must be continued because the Norwegian agreement limits Norway's imports to 66,000 tons per year, a quantity not large enough to warrant the authorities to permit the public to buy without regulation.

"Announcement was made in "Tidens Tegn" for April 6 that frozen American meat was being sold at the "Kommunale" store. The prices were from 60 to 80 ore less per kilo (\$0.073 to \$0.097 per pound less) than for Danish, and up to kroner 2.00 less per kilo (\$0.24 per pound less) than for Norwegian meat.

"Norway is expecting large supplies of cereals in the near future from Argentina. Purchases have been made there rather than in the United States because of the price difference which exists, making Argentina supplies much cheaper in Norway than those of American origin."

NORWAY HAS A SURPLUS STOCK OF FATS

According to the "Verdens Gang" for March 29, the Government of Norway has on hand large stocks of fats, valued at about \$21,240,000. As a market abroad must be found for this large supply, the Government is negotiating in Paris and London for the sale. It is understood that the Allied Governments have granted Norway permission to supply 7,500 tons (2,204.6 pounds) of refined fat to Germany.

RESTRICTIONS ON FOODSTUFFS REMOVED BY NORWAY

The "Verdens Gang" of March 27 reported that the State Rationing Directorate of Norway has withdrawn all restrictions on the sale of imported salt bacon. As stated in Reports on Foreign Markets No. 8, large quantities of bacon have been exported by the United States to Scandinavia.

The Norwegian Cabinet decided to revoke all regulations for the rationing of biscuits and other imported pastry as from March 31, says the "Bergens Tidende" for March 28. The State Rationing Directorate was authorized to release Norwegian biscuits to whatever extent it was deemed advis-

able. The rationing of barley, oats, mixed grain, and their products, ceased on April 1. Flour which is sold under Government subsidy is not included. On March 31 the available stock of grain in Norway was 42,538.6 tons.

The Government of Norway contracted for 55,400 tons of sugar from Java, according to the "Morgenbladet" of March 18. Of this quantity 18,000 tons are expected to arrive in June. Contracts for 4,500 tons of sugar have been let in the United States by the Norwegian Government, and 6,500 tons by private imports.

LITTLE DEMAND FOR HORSE MEAT IN NORWAY*

According to a cablegram from the American Trade Commissioner at Christiania, Norway, to the Department of Commerce, under date of May 27, 1919, there is little demand at this season for horse meat, and the market is overloaded. Purchases are being made no longer by the Food Administration, and sales would have to be made through importers on consignment, under stringent import restrictions. The maximum retail price is \$0.305 per pound. It is expected that the market for horse meat will be better in the fall.

*See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.

DRAFT HORSES BRING HIGH PRICES IN SCOTLAND

According to the monthly report of the American Consul at Glasgow to the Department of State, dated April 25, 1919, relative to the prices received for horses in Scotland, "Horses for agricultural work and for heavy haulage purposes in cities and towns are in strong demand, and sell readily for about \$316.32, but extra-good ones bring as high as \$729.97 each.

Repatriation of British Army Horses

"A press report states that about 50,000 horses have been repatriated from France, and that only another 10,000 remain there and will not be repatriated till after the Rhine Army becomes dissolved.

"The War Office is said to have introduced a scheme of loaning horses for a period of six years, with free veterinary advice and treatment, at \$36.49 each per annum, the horse to become the absolute property of the lessee at the expiration of the lease."

DECREASE IN IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN TOBACCO BY HONGKONG

The following report on the trade in American tobacco at Hongkong was received by the Department of State from the American Consul General at Hongkong, under date of March 25, 1919:

"As a result of high freights and high prices for tobacco in the United States there was a decrease in the imports of American tobacco into Hongkong in 1913 as compared with the previous year. The total imports of American leaf during the year are estimated at a little over 5,000 tierces and hogsheads as compared with about 5,600 tierces and hogsheads in 1917. Of the amount imported all but about 200 tierces and hogsheads were imported for the large cigarette factory in Hongkong. During 1917 the monthly consumption of this factory amounted to about 450 tierces and hogsheads of American tobacco and about 10,000 pounds of Chinese and other tobacco. During 1918, however, its consumption of American leaf dropped to about 400 tierces and hogsheads monthly while its consumption of Chinese and other tobacco went up to about 25,000 pounds monthly. The factory is now turning out about 200,000,000 cigarettes monthly, an increase of nearly 30 per cent over the previous year. It has increased its capacity by the addition of a number of American machines during the year and is constantly expanding the mechanical side of its business as well as increasing its sales. Lower freight rates from the United States and lower prices for tobacco have already led to a change in the course of imports from the United States and the indications are that the current year will be one of the best if not actually the best in the way of imports of American leaf.

"There is still some uncertainty as to whether the large import of Chinese tobacco into the United States for use similar to that of Turkish and other oriental tobaccos which reached so high a point in 1917 will be more or less permanent. The shipments of such leaf from Hongkong in 1918 fell off materially as a result of the embargo and other conditions, the record for 1918 being 294,626 pounds valued at \$132,751, as compared with 1,235,031 pounds valued at \$461,474 in 1917 and a total valued at \$110,994 in 1916. Shipments so far the current year have been irregular but toward the close of the first quarter have commenced to assume even larger proportions than heretofore. Trade from Canton and Hongkong in this item the current year will be large even if it does not reach a larger volume than any year heretofore."

THE OUTLOOK FOR IMPORTATION OF FIGS

A recent cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from a Trade Commissioner at Smyrna, Turkey, gives the following information relative to the outlook for figs:

The supply of figs at Smyrna last year amounted to about 16,500 tons, and is practically exhausted. About one-fifth was consumed locally, and the balance was sent chiefly to Russian Black Sea ports and the Central Powers. An excellent crop is indicated this year by the heavy rains.

Prior to the war the imports of figs by the United States were received chiefly from the Smyrna region, or Turkey in Asia, but during the year 1918 the entire supply was imported from European countries. It now is believed that conditions will permit importations from Smyrna during the coming season. The following table shows the imports of figs for the fiscal years 1914 and 1918, indicating the change in the supply caused by the war, and suggesting the resumption of trade which may be possible under peace conditions:

Imports of Figs into the United States for the Fiscal
Years Ended June 30, 1914 and 1918

Imported from --	1914	1918
Belgium	88,803	-----
France	31,449	30,946
Greece	3,322,436	219,639
Italy	1,127,522	5
Netherlands	28,058	-----
Portugal	457,903	9,382,417
Spain	89,414	840,182
United Kingdom	811,837	-----
Turkey in Asia	13,160,786	-----
Egypt	127,043	-----
French Africa	13,529	-----
All others	26,088	50
Total	19,284,868	10,473,239

Previous reference to Smyrna figs was made in Reports on Foreign Markets No. 3, page 13.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER FROM ARGENTINA

Reference was made in Reports on Foreign Markets No. 5 to the purchase by England of Argentine butter. The total exports of butter from Argentina for the three months ended March 31, 1919, were as follows:

United Kingdom	228,149 cases of 55 pounds
France	6,048 cases of 55 pounds
Spain	5,610 cases of 55 pounds
Total	239,807 cases of 55 pounds

ARGENTINA'S EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF CEREALS

According to the British Board of Trade Journal, it is estimated that Argentina's exportable surplus of cereals for 1919 may reach the following amounts (in tons of 2,240 pounds):

	<u>Tons</u>		<u>Tons</u>
Old wheat	300,000	: Old and new linseed ..	800,000
New wheat	2,500,000	: Old and new oats	500,000
Old corn	3,000,000	: Other grains	300,000
New corn	5,000,000	:	

PRICES OF HONEY IN FRANCE*

The normal price of honey in the French market was from \$0.12 to \$0.16 per pound. Owing to the shortage of sugar during the year 1918 the price advanced to \$0.64 and \$0.70 per pound, wholesale, and \$0.88, retail. According to "La Vie Agricole," the enormous rise in the price was due partly to speculation, and the grocers' syndicate threatened to boycott the honey merchants.

*See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.

THE EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SITUATION FROM A CANADIAN VIEWPOINT*

A conference of Canadian agriculturists and livestockmen was held at Ottawa during the week beginning May 12 to consider plans for exporting Canadian livestock, especially horses and breeding cattle, to central Europe. The following summary of the European situation from a Canadian viewpoint is taken from the "Canadian Farm" for May 21:

"At the opening session, H. S. Arkell, Livestock Commissioner, who has recently returned from several weeks stay in Europe, gave a very comprehensive and carefully prepared review of the European situation as it affected Canada's future livestock trade.

Outlook for Poultry and Eggs

"The United Kingdom, previous to the war, imported 40 per cent of the eggs and 30 per cent of the poultry consumed. Of these quantities, one-half came from Russia now swept bare of these products. Denmark and Holland, formerly exporters of eggs and poultry to Britain, were now shipping to Germany, while all Central Europe was practically swept bare of these products. It is estimated that there are 187,000,000

*See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.

fewer poultry in Europe than before the war. Canada's poultry products were of a high standard and a profitable trade with Britain could be built up. Canadian eggs were in higher repute in the Old Country market than American eggs.

Bright Outlook for Bacon

"The outlook for bacon was of the most hopeful character. Denmark, formerly Canada's chief competitor, has now only about 700,000 hogs as compared with 2,500,000 before the war. Her exports of bacon for sometime have been going to enemy countries. Denmark sent to Britain before the war 2,000,000 cwt. of bacon annually as compared with 21,000 cwt. in recent years. The establishing of a swine trade on the continent would be only of a temporary character. They want a heavier type than is produced in Canada. Canada, therefore, should direct her efforts to the United Kingdom, where there is a shortage in high-class bacon. Hog production had suffered more than any other line of live stock in Britain during the war, due chiefly to the high cost of concentrates. Ireland's exports were greatly reduced. Feed of all kinds is today very short in Europe, and this shortage cannot be made up in 1919 and the harvest will be below what was expected, owing to the lack of material for seeding and tilling the land. American bacon is regarded with disfavor by the British public, because it is dry salt-cured, whereas Canadian bacon is brine-cured and of more delicate flavor. All Canadian bacon sent over during the war was sent to the army. This has greatly increased the demand for the Canadian product.

Horses

"There were two outlets for horses: the United Kingdom and Europe. Heavy horses of the common variety are selling in Britain at from \$100 to \$250 each. Special drafters weighing 1,400 to 1,800 pounds each in good condition, well-fleshed, but rather poor as regards legs, feet and action sell at from 140 to 150 guineas (\$715.40 to \$766.50) each. There was a dearth of high-class horses for choice city trade and for farm use. Mr. Arkell stated that he had seen 20 select horses from Scotland sold in London for 170 guineas (\$868.70) each. We should send to this market only the best from Canada, horses weighing 1,700 to 2,000 pounds each, five to seven years old, well conditioned, well-broken, well-bred, and having good action, good feet, good middles, and clean and sound. He advised a little more attention to the middle in horse production in Canada.

"In the countries of Europe, and especially in Central and Southern Europe, where the country is hilly and roads poor, horses from 1,000 to 1,200 and 1,300 pounds each are wanted. We have a large surplus of this kind in Canada to dispose of. In Poland alone 500,000 horses are required. Draft power is short in all European countries, there not being enough to work the land. He had been informed that in Roumania \$850 to \$1,000 each were being paid for horses. This market, however, was only of a temporary character, but would give Canada an opportunity

to get rid of her surplus of lighter horses. There might also be an outlet for horses weighing from 700 to 900 pounds each."

Beef Cattle

"The outlook for beef in continental countries was not hopeful. Some countries will purchase beef, but others will not. There is a great need for fatts. They will import store cattle for feeding on grass and breeding cattle to build up herds. Belgium, France, Italy, Roumania, Greece, Serbia, and the Balkan countries require cattle.

"Ireland is expected not to ship so many feeding cattle to England as heretofore, but will finish them at home. Britain needs store cattle, as there are large areas where their best business is feeding, rather than breeding cattle up to two and two and one-half months of being finished."

Dairy Cattle and Sheep

"There is inquiry for dairy cows that will milk, a good market for good, well-bred cattle. There is a shortage of butter all over Europe and Britain as well. This will mean a demand for sometime. Cheese is in greater supply, but not sufficient to meet the demand.

"Sheep are scarce in the United Kingdom. It is difficult to get sheep to feed. The price of wool may be expected to remain at high levels."

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN TO SEABOARD FOR EXPORT

North Atlantic ports				South Atlantic and Gulf ports			
Condition		Quantity (bushels),		Port		Quantity (bushels),	
week ended--		May 21		May 14		week ended--	
Received in				New Orleans		2,684,925	
elevator ..		6,469,487; 6,814,013		Port Arthur		Empty	
Clearances .		7,870,191; 9,638,132		Texas City		do	
Total in ele-				Galveston		1,376,864	
vator end of:				Total ..		4,061,789	
week		13,937,960; 15,199,215				2,776,117	

As indicating the export shipping situation, there is given below the total number of carloads of export freight on hand at the seaboard awaiting clearance, exclusive of bulk grain and coal:

Ports	Quantity (car loads) for week ended -	
	May 21	May 14
At North Atlantic ports	28,448	30,710
At South Atlantic and Gulf ports	9,751	9,937
At Pacific coast ports	3,813	3,047
Total	42,012	43,694

FOOD PRICES IN NORWAY*

The following are the maximum prices for foodstuffs in Norway, effective from April 16:

American Condensed Milk

	<u>Unsweetened</u>	<u>Sweetened</u>
Government to Food Council (case of 48 1-lb. cans)	\$ 10.39	\$ 11.80
Food Council to dealers do	10.60	12.00
Food Council or dealers to consumers (per tin)	.25	.29

Unleavened Bread

Factory to dealer ----(per pound)	--	\$0.136
Dealer to retailer --- do	--	.145
Retailer to consumer-- do	--	.158

Sirup

	<u>Wholesale</u>	<u>Retail</u>
American, extra light (per pound)	\$0.128	\$0.164
English, extra light do	.128	0.164
American, light do	.094	.14
English, light do	.106	.128

American Lard

Pure lard (per pound)	--	\$0.585	\$0.635
Compound lard do	--	.328	.365

Sausage

American smoked sausage, salami (per pound)	\$0.767	\$0.865
German sausage ----- do	.64	.73

*See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.

IMPORTS OF MEAT AND GRAIN AT NEW YORK
FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 31

On May 26th 233,500 pounds of beef from Panama arrived at New York. This shipment was consigned to the Zone Supply Officer.

Three shipments of corn from Argentina arrived at New York during the week. The first shipment arrived on the 26th and consisted of 115,042 bags; the second, on the 27th, comprised 63,936 bags; and the third, on the 31st, had 20,260 bags. Total quantity for week: 442,680 bushels. Total since January 1, 1916: 1,577,044 bushels.

There were no imports of dairy products during the week.

Exports of Hay, Grain, and Dairy Products from New York
City During Week Ended May 31

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

HAY AND GRAINS*

Destination	Wheat (bu.)	Flour (bbl.)	Oats (bu.)	Barley (bu.)	Malt (lb.)	Corn (bu.)	Hay (lb.)
Belgium	---	---	21,000	47,000	---	---	---
France	185,280	---	182,416	---	---	---	---
Italy	134,400	648	---	---	---	---	---
Scandinavia	---	6,056	---	90,766	1,956,106	---	---
United Kingdom ...	263,044	42,449	559	90,442	634,576	2,200	1,300
Central America ...	---	200	---	---	---	---	---
South America ...	---	12,835	1,410	---	9,137	---	24,625
West Indies	---	27,576	2,775	24	---	3,067	72,000
Miscellaneous	248,000	38,929	---	---	---	---	---
Total	830,724	128,693	208,160	228,232	2,599,819	5,267	97,925

DAIRY PRODUCTS**

Destination	Butter (pounds)	Oleo- margarine (pounds)	Cheese (pounds)	Condensed milk (lb.)	Ev'p'd milk (lb.)	Eggs (doz.)
Belgium	---	---	75,277	230,000	---	---
France	---	---	1,300	56,000	987,238	---
Italy	---	---	---	180,000	---	---
Scandinavia	157,600	---	262,917	314,000	32,600	30,000
United Kingdom ..	---	113,657	61,000	5,404,543	2,257,397	279,090
Central America ..	6,768	600	795	19,830	4,905	---
South America ...	24,345	1,260	5,571	123,121	2,810	---
West Indies	85,744	21,278	106,250	1,431,268	24,200	210
Miscellaneous	1,260	3,170	2,400	309,600	41,450	780
Total	275,717	139,965	515,510	8,118,362	3,350,600	310,080
Total since						
January 1	15,601,437	9,465,806	5,417,697	265,122,892	3,245,750	

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: Belgium 1; France 12; Italy 1; Scandinavia 2; United Kingdom 12; Central America 1; South America 5; West Indies 1; Miscellaneous 14; Total 49.

**Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: Belgium 1; France 12; Italy 1; Scandinavia 2; United Kingdom 12; Near East 1; Central America 1; South America 5; West Indies 1; Africa 1; Miscellaneous 14; Total 51.

Over 50 per cent of the butter reported exported last week was consigned to Scandinavia. Cheese exports were moderately heavy. Of the condensed milk listed in the miscellaneous column approximately 290,000 pounds were shipped to Germany.

Exports of Meats and Meat Products from
New York City During Week Ended May 31*

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

Commodity	Weekly exports	Total since Jan. 1
Beef:	Pounds	Pounds
Fresh or frozen	474,275	84,296,297
Canned and pickled	1,922,052	64,331,454
Lamb and mutton	29,625	491,792
Pork:		
Fresh or frozen	368,131	27,946,592
Dry, salt, and pickled	4,319,643	308,713,425
Bacon, hams, and shoulders :	6,761,731	321,581,705
Sausage	453,361	7,695,796
Poultry and game	95,101	5,543,228
Lard and lard compounds	7,776,001	324,149,791

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination 51.

On May 29 the S. S. Kerlew cleared from New York for Hamburg, containing a miscellaneous cargo of food products, including 3,650,000 pounds of dry salt pork and 1,500,000 pounds of lard. During the past week 3,000,000 pounds of bacon, hams, and shoulders were shipped to the United Kingdom.

REPORTS ON FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF MARKETS FOREIGN MARKETING INVESTIGATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 12, 1919

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NOTE

IN THESE REPORTS ALL CONVERSIONS OF FOREIGN PRICES INTO U. S. MONEY HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE PAR VALUE OF THE FOREIGN MONEYS WITHOUT REGARD TO CURRENT EXCHANGE.

OIL-SEEDS SITUATION IN INDIA

Although the war did not affect the production of oil seeds in India, the usual quantities were not exported for two reasons: Lack of ocean tonnage and increased domestic consumption.

Practically the entire supply of rapeseed, mustard seed, and sesamum was consumed by the Indian population, so there has been no abnormal accumulation of stocks for export, according to the report of the American Consul General at Calcutta to the Department of State, dated February 18, 1919.

However, the lack of freight has caused the accumulation of a large surplus of linseed. It is estimated that 630,000 tons (of 2,240 pounds) of linseed were available for export from India in May, 1919. The statistics upon which this estimate is based were obtained by the Consul General mostly from official reports, and where these were not available, they were compiled from private sources. The following table is taken from the report of the Consul General:

Yield and Consumption of India Linseed 1913-1918
and Exportable Surplus for May, 1919

	(Quantity expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds)					
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Yield	542,000	386,000	397,000	476,000	526,000	507,000
Exports	414,000	321,000	193,300	394,000	141,000	300,000
Balance ..	128,000	65,000	204,000	82,000	385,000	207,000
For seed	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Balance ..	113,000	50,000	189,000	67,000	370,000	192,000
Approximate	:	:	:	:	:	:
consumption. :	82,000	82,000	90,000	108,000	108,000	108,000
Net surplus:	:	:	:	:	:	:
or deficit :	+ 31,000	- 32,000	+ 99,000	- 41,000	+262,000	+ 84,000

$$(31,000 + 99,000 + 262,000 + 84,000) - (32,000 + 41,000) =$$

Average net surplus, 1912-1918	403,000
Add 1918-19 yield	350,000
Total stocks	753,000
Less seed	15,000
Balance	738,000
Less consumption	108,000
Estimated exportable surplus, May 1919 ...	630,000

According to the foregoing table the average prewar yield of linseed was 464,000 tons; during the war years the average yield increased to 476,000 tons.

In 1917 the United States imported from British India 3,065 tons of linseed valued at \$136,393.

SPAIN PERMITS EXPORT OF OLIVE OIL

The American Ambassador to Spain cabled to the Department of State, under date of May 29, 1913, that the exportation of 11,023,000 pounds of oil from olive residue (aceite de orujo), has been authorized by royal order, which is subject to revocation if necessary by Ministerial order. The export tax on this oil has been increased to 20 pesetas per 100 kilos (\$1.75 per cwt.). Export authorizations will be valid for 60 days after date of issue.

All export of other grades of olive oil is prohibited until July 1.

LINSEED-OIL SITUATION IN SWITZERLAND

As Switzerland does not produce any large quantities of flax, it is necessary to import nearly all the linseed oil required by the paint and soft-soap industries, according to "La Exportateur Suisse." For the prewar years 1911 to 1913 the average yearly consumption of linseed oil amounted to 99,333.8 gallons, estimating 7.5 pounds to the gallon.

Before the war Belgium was the principal source of the linseed oil imported into Switzerland, 71,193 gallons having been furnished in 1914, or 71 per cent of the entire supply. These imports were valued at \$280,429. With the war the Belgian exports of linseed oil stopped completely.

In 1913 France exported to Switzerland 25,856 gallons of oil, valued at \$83,762. By 1915 the export of this oil to Switzerland had reached a maximum of 80,835 gallons, valued at \$530,943, but fell to 47,384 gallons in 1916 and to 36,316 gallons in 1917, ceasing entirely in 1918.

The exports of linseed oil from the Netherlands to Switzerland amounted to 20,576 gallons in 1916 and 25,573 gallons in 1917, but they ceased in 1918.

Spain, on the other hand, entered into the Swiss market with linseed oil for the first time in 1915, when 3,439 gallons were shipped. During the first nine months of 1918 Spain exported 35,273 gallons, valued at \$644,041, or about half the linseed oil consumed in Switzerland.

No exports of linseed oil have been made by the United States direct to Switzerland.

The ocean freight rate as quoted by the United States Shipping Board, under date of June 9, from North Atlantic ports to Antwerp is \$1.25 per 100 pounds or \$0.60 per cubic foot, ship's option.

The rate to Marseilles, Cette, and Genoa is \$1.60 per 100 pounds or \$0.75 per cubic foot, ship's option.

PRICES OF OIL SEEDS AND OILS IN ANTWERP

The following prices were quoted at the Courtrai Market, Antwerp, during March, 1919, according to "Le Journal" for March 19:

Flaxseed, Belgian or foreign --	per 100 pounds --	\$17.54 to \$19.74
Colza seed, Belgian or foreign -----	do -----	13.16
Linseed oil -----	do -----	21.93 to 24.12
Colza oil -----	do -----	15.79 to 17.54
Colza-oil cake -----	do -----	4.82 to 5.26

OFFERINGS OF ARGENTINE GRAIN TO MEXICO*

As an indication of the large quantities of corn ready for export in Argentina the American Vice Consul at Mexico City forwarded to the Department of State, under date of May 1, 1919, a translation of an article in the "El Economista" for April 25, in which it was stated that the Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires had offered the following quantities of grain to Mexico: 1,986,249 bushels of corn; 11,230 bushels of wheat; and 68,893 bushels of oats. According to the article the prices asked were very low. Corn was quoted at \$0.929 per bushel, f.o.b. Vera Cruz.

CHINESE MARKET FOR AMERICAN FLOUR*

The Canadian Trade Commissioner for China has made the following report on the Chinese market for American flour, as published in the "Canadian Weekly Bulletin" for April 28, 1919:

"The position of the foreign flour trade with China is full of uncertainty, and the prospects of the trade in future years is one of pure conjecture. At the present moment the situation is that instead of China being a large importer of wheat flour as was the case five years ago, this country has gradually attained to the position of an important source of the world's wheat supply. The wheat crop of China last year was sufficient to supply all the needs of the country in flour, in addition to exporting a considerable quantity of wheat to England, and a large quantity of flour to Hongkong, Java, the Philippines, and to Singapore and French Indo-China; and had it not been for the very high freight rates which prevailed during the year, Shanghai milled flour would have been found for sale in Vancouver. This from a country which in 1913 imported 1,780,000 barrels of flour at a cost of over \$5,000,000. It is true that a certain quantity of Japanese flour was imported into the northern ports of the country, Antung, Dairen and Tsungtao; but this was more than offset by the large volume of exports of flour from Shanghai to southern countries. The outlook for the China import flour trade is therefore not very encouraging to Canadian millers, and it will probably be difficult for Canadian, American, or Australian flour soon again to compete in price with the flour of far-eastern countries. The quality of the former is of course higher grade, but that is not of sufficient importance with the Chinese consumer to make up for the difference in cost. It must be borne in mind that Japan and Korea are becoming extensive producers of flour, and Siberian flour must also some day come into this market. The outlook is therefore not sufficiently promising to justify a very hopeful attitude towards a large market in China for Canadian flour, unless prices become materially reduced at home."

*See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.

The American Consul General at Hongkong, reporting under date of March 1, 1919, stated that the stock of flour on hand at Hongkong had fallen from 220,000 to 210,000 sacks. The price of Japanese flour had advanced to \$3.06 local currency, or \$2.22 gold, per bag as a result of the increasing shortage in the market. The better grades of Australian flour were quoted at \$3.20 to \$3.55 per bag, local currency, or \$2.32 to \$2.62 gold, per bag, for the first and second grades. There was no American flour in the market; nor was any offered for future delivery. Exports of flour from the United States to China for the fiscal years of 1914-1918 were as follows:

Exports of Wheat Flour from the United States to
China and Hongkong for the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1914-1918

Year	China	Hongkong	Flour	Total
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	In terms of wheat Bushels
1914 ...	136,424	1,141,095	1,277,519	5,748,836
1915 ...	13,273	626,978	640,251	2,881,130
1916 ...	10,762	356,263	367,025	1,651,613
1917 ...	9,806	61,800	71,606	322,227
1918 ...	275	1,250	1,525	6,863

It is believed that Australian flour may dominate the Chinese market for some time, owing to the proximity of Australia, the accumulated stocks of wheat from the production of three seasons and the low price of \$1.14 per bushel at which the British Government took over the wheat supply.

A further factor in the Chinese flour market is the accumulating stocks of grain in Siberia, reported by the American Consul at Vladivostok, under date of January 31, 1919, as amounting to 7,117,200 short tons, a surplus after food and feed requirements have been met of 2,109,600 short tons. However, transportation facilities may not permit a large quantity of this grain reaching the markets of China and Japan.

SUPPLY, IMPORTS, AND PRICES OF WHEAT IN SPAIN 1914-1919*

The "Sol" of March 15 publishes the following comparative statistics showing the total yield of wheat in Spain, for the years 1914 to 1918, inclusive, together with the quantity imported each year of the same period:

Year	Yield (bushels)	Imports (bushels)
1914 ...	116,088,688	15,528,210
1915 ...	139,297,724	13,647,393
1916 ...	152,328,711	11,575,911
1917 ...	142,674,436	1,858,073
1918 ...	135,708,856	4,574,361

*See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.

The average wheat prices at Valladolid for the same years and up to March 15 of 1919 were as follows: 1914, \$1.52 per bushel; 1915, \$1.80; 1916, \$1.88; 1917, \$2.02; 1918, \$2.45; and 1919, \$2.68 per bushel.

LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN THE NETHERLANDS

The following report on the livestock situation in the Netherlands was received by the Department of State from the American Consul at Amsterdam, under date of April 21, 1919:

"The result of an official census of livestock in the Netherlands, dated March 5, 1919, is now published. Therefrom it appears that the total number, in comparison with that of a census taken in 1910, was as follows:

	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>
March, 1919	362,011	1,963,609	437,375	449,829
June, 1910	327,377	2,026,943	889,036	1,259,844

"Comments on these figures state that the census of 1910 was taken in June; that the number of new-born animals is greatest in the spring, between March and June; and that the number of livestock is greatest in the summer. Therefore, the conclusion is that if the present census had been taken in June instead of March, its figures would have compared more favorably than they do with the census of 1910.

"Horses increased in number according to the recent census; but it is remarked that most of this season's colts have yet to be born, and also that the number of mares is unusually large, as few have been exported in recent years.

"Though the number of cattle has decreased according to the March census, it is observed that the usual spring increase should make the number by June equal to that of the 1910 census. The present number of milk cows is placed at 160,000 more than that of 1910.

"The situation as to both horses and cattle is considered satisfactory.

"The very great decrease in the number of sheep and swine is not at all agreeable; but the remark is made that formerly there was a large surplus of mutton and pork which was exported, the intimation being that with respect to home needs the situation is better than it seems. It is added that there is now the unusual number of 73,776 breeding sows, and that this fact is of great importance to the swine industry.

"The present census is evidently considered favorable, as a whole; for it is announced that the Minister of Agriculture is of the opinion that some of the restrictions upon the slaughter of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine may be removed."

COST OF HANDLING BACON BETWEEN AMERICAN PORTS AND BRITISH STORES
(Report of American Consul General at London
to Department of State, April 4, 1919)

In the House of Commons on April 2, 1919, the British Food Controller gave the following detailed charges as representing the average difference per pound between the f. a. s. (free alongside ship) cost of bacon in the United States and the wholesale selling price in England:

Freight, \$0.011; insurance; \$0.011; dock dues, including master portorage, \$0.0014; shrinkage before arrival, \$0.0034; shrinkage between arrival and sale, \$.0066; commission to importers, \$0.0048; carriage, \$0.0022; discount to purchasers, \$0.0034; claims and taint, \$0.002; storage, \$0.0042; administration, \$0.0074; total \$0.0574.

It should be remembered that the above statement refers to costs incurred under the management of the British Food Controller and the restrictions imposed by it. Therefore the statement cannot be taken safely to represent the normal difference between the purchase price at the American seaboard and the price at which the product is sold to the stores of the United Kingdom.

OCEAN FREIGHT SPACE SCARCE FOR CANADIAN EGGS AND POULTRY

According to the Weekly Markets Reports of the Poultry Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture for May 20, 1919, ocean freight space for the exportation of eggs continues scarce, and as high as \$0.75 per cubic foot is being asked by Canadian steamship companies (a 30-dozen case of eggs occupies $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet.) Canadian refrigerator ocean space for poultry is also scarce. For the week ended May 17th, 12,000 cases of eggs were exported from Canada to Switzerland via Genoa, Italy.

RAPID INCREASE OF ARGENTINE CHEESE INDUSTRY

The following statement of the imports and exports of cheese by Argentina, taken from statistics compiled by the Argentine National Statistical Department, shows clearly the rapid growth of the industry during the war:

Exterior Trade in Cheese by Argentina, 1911-1918

Year	:	Imports	:	Exports
	:	Pounds	:	Pounds
1911	:	10,845,309	:	1,102
1912	:	11,848,843	:	4,189
1913	:	11,122,207	:	15,432
1914	:	8,449,484	:	8,157
1915	:	7,306,044	:	13,448
1916	:	3,133,178	:	501,987
1917	:	689,378	:	6,015,031
1918 (Jan - June) :	:	29,542	:	8,645,118

According to the table, the imports in 1913 amounted to 11,122,207 pounds. By 1917 they had decreased to 689,378 pounds, or 94 per cent. During the same period the exports increased from 15,432 pounds in 1913 to 6,015,031 pounds in 1917, or 38,877 per cent. It is believed that a further development will be indicated when the statistics for the entire year of 1918 are available.

During the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1918, the United States imported 8,252,446 pounds of cheese, taking the bulk of the entire Argentine export.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER FROM ARGENTINA

Reference is made to the article in "Reports on Foreign Markets" No. 5, page 14, entitled "Argentine Butter Bought by England." In quoting the "Canadian Weekly Bulletin" a typographical error was made in the date, which should have been April 7, 1919, instead of 1918.

Some question has been raised by the trade as to the correctness of the price at which the British Government is reported to have purchased the entire 1919 production of Argentine butter, and in connection therewith the following report from the American Consul General at Buenos Aires under date of March 24, 1919, will be of interest:

"According to the local newspapers of the 23d. instant, the largest shipment of butter that has ever left Argentina was exported recently from Bahia Blanca by the S'S Waimate, consisting of no less than 129,000 cases, representing a net weight of 7,266,468 pounds. It is said that the butter was consigned to the British Government, and is said to have been valued at \$6,229,000, Argentine paper, equal to \$2,644,833.40, American currency. Special butter trains were run on the Southern Railway, each carrying between 400 and 500 tons.

"Taken in connection with the January and February shipments, the exports for the first three months of this year amount to 5,800 tons of butter, or more than was exported during the whole of the year 1916, when only 5,671 tons were sent forward. These figures give a good idea of the astonishing growth of the dairy industry in Argentina, upon the subject of which this Consulate General has several times reported."

It will be noted that the price per pound based on the above figures is about \$0.364, as compared with the contract price of \$0.328 as given in Reports No. 5. It is believed that the rate of exchange and the cost of packing may be included in the consular figures and will account for the difference in the price per pound.

EUROPEAN AGENT FOR FOODSTUFFS

A Belgian residing in London, England, desires to secure an exclusive European agency for American firms dealing in wheat, corn, other grains, flour, produce, canned goods, and fruit. Ask for report "aa."

POLISH TEXTILE FACTORIES NEED RAW MATERIALS

The Berlin edition of the "Vremya" for April 21, 1919, stated that a British Mission which recently examined the textile factories of Poland reported that work could be resumed at once if raw materials were supplied. A committee of Polish manufacturers have gone to England to purchase supplies.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE KONGO

The Kongo is now producing cotton on a commercial basis, says "Le Libre Belgique" for March 16. The S. S. Albertville recently arrived at Antwerp with 8 tons of "American Upland cotton" grown in the Kongo. This shipment is the first which has reached Belgium since the cultivation of cotton was begun in 1915. The staple is of medium length. It is estimated that in a few years large quantities of this cotton will be available for the Belgian industry, as the results of the enterprise are said to be very satisfactory.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM INDO-CHINA

The following quantities of raw cotton were exported from Indo-China through the port of Saigon in 1918:

To Marseilles - (bales of 500 pounds)	1
To Hongkong -----do-----	5,543
To Japan -----do-----	7,900

"La Depeche Coloniale," April 13, 1919.

IMPORTERS OF RAW COTTON AT BARCELONA, SPAIN

A list of the importers of raw cotton at Barcelona, Spain, has been obtained for the Bureau of Markets by the Department of State from the American Consul General at Barcelona. This list has been carefully compiled so as not to include the names of dealers and consumers who are not engaged directly in importing. The list includes 90 importers of American cotton, 20 importers of Egyptian cotton, 6 importers of India cotton, and 5 miscellaneous. The number of bales imported by each during the season of 1917-18 is also given. Copies of the list may be had upon application to the Bureau of Markets. Ask for report 117536.

VEGETABLE FIBER AVAILABLE IN MOROCCO

A manufacturer of vegetable fiber at Casablanca, Morocco, offers the entire output of his factory to American firms. The factory produces from 3 to 4 tons daily. The prices of the fiber at the factory on April

30, 1919, ranged from \$3.95 to \$4.82 per 100 pounds.

While there is no direct steamship service from Morocco to the United States, the United States Shipping Board is despatching ships to the west coast of Africa with coal cargo, and will call at Moroccan ports for any reasonable amount of tonnage, giving consideration to rates consistent with the service performed and the demand for returning cargo.

If interested, ask for report 117402.

IMPORTS OF WOOL BY THE UNITED STATES FOR APRIL, 1919*

Imported from --	Quantity (pounds)	Value
England	1,193,172	\$ 359,609
Canada	792,184	686,339
Guatemala	39,994	15,998
Mexico	2,931	832
Argentina	1,204,323	709,747
Chile	1,979,880	613,552
Peru	67,044	31,659
Uruguay	13,825,883	7,395,099
China	1,973,585	681,488
Japan	9,870	4,320
British India	19,188	5,756
Australia	6,755,232	4,106,342
New Zealand	5,645,256	2,958,491
Africa	2,881,691	1,876,487
Total	36,390,233	\$19,445,719

*Statistics furnished by the Department of Commerce.

MEXICO REDUCES EXPORT DUTY ON TOBACCO

The following cablegram was received by the Department of State from the American Vice Consul at Mexico City, under date of June 5, 1919:

"The export duty on leaf wrapper tobacco according to a decree by the President signed yesterday and effective at once is lowered from four and one-half to two and one-half cents United States currency each kilo (from \$0.0204 to \$0.0113 per pound). The export duty on filler tobacco is lowered from two and one-half to one cent United States currency per kilo (from \$0.0113 to \$0.00453 per pound)."

In 1914 only 179 pounds of cigar wrapper tobacco were imported from Mexico. This amount increased in 1915 to 12,180 pounds valued at \$6,169. None was imported from 1916 to 1918. Large quantities of tobacco classified in the official statistics as "All other" were imported from Mexico. This classification comprises all kinds of unmanu-

factured tobacco except stems and cigar wrappers. These imports were as follows:

	<u>Pounds</u>			<u>Pounds</u>	
1914 :	37,821 :	\$ 16,488 :	1917 :	1,771,150 :	\$217,915
1915 :	338,529 :	59,033 :	1918 :	511,595 :	142,152
1916 :	1,730,537 :	121,413 :			

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY INCREASE

Exports of honey from the United States for the past year show a large increase, particularly to France and the United Kingdom. The table given below indicates an increase in the average monthly exports for the first three months of 1919 as compared with the average for the calendar year 1918:

Exports of Honey from the United States for the Calendar Year 1918 and for First Three Months of 1919

Destination	: 1918	: Jan. 1 - Mar. 31, 1919
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Belgium .....	.....	81,280
Denmark .....	.....	119,924
France	627,121	518,680
Italy	4,505	.....
Norway	420	77,852
Sweden	43	414,623
United Kingdom	10,091,075	2,818,598
Canada and Newfoundland	720,399	185,301
Mexico	51,054	131
West Indies	499	1,474
South America	2,564	669
China	20,022	3,946
Hongkong	3,724	2,548
Japan, including Chosen	4,453	783
All others	67,947	16,613
Total	11,593,831	4,242,422
Average monthly exports	966,152	1,414,140

The importation of honey has increased also as compared with the prewar period. There follows a comparison of the imports for the fiscal years 1914 and 1918:

Imports of Honey into the United States for the
Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1914 and 1918

Imported from --	1914	1918
	Pounds	Pounds
Canada	15,028	13,247
Guatemala .....	.....	167,603
Mexico	492,788	310,240
Jamaica	61,355	.....
Other British West Indies ..	1,938	39,900
Cuba	172,072	2,883,573
Dominican Republic	60,466	1,314,671
Haiti	27,964	745,970
Argentina .....	.....	18,126
Chile .....	.....	279,323
Australia	969	958,649
All others	22,321	3,557
Total	855,201	6,734,858

The large increase of imports from Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Chile, and Australia are noteworthy. It is believed that the imports from Australia were influenced largely by the shipping conditions during the war, and that with the improved shipping facilities Australia's trade possibly may return to the United Kingdom.

SITUATION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

The reduction in the acreage of sugar cane by Java planters noted in Reports on Foreign Markets No. 2, page 14, has had a stimulating effect on the sugar industry of Japan, according to a recent report from the American Consul General at Yokohama to the Department of State. In the prewar year 1914 Japan produced 60,000 tons (of 2,000 pounds) of cane sugar. The Consul stated that "the promising margin of profit has stimulated the Japanese business men to pay attention to the sugar enterprise. Many capitalists are keenly interested in sugar just now in view of the expected continuation of prosperity."

OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP TRADE IN NURSERY STOCK

According to the American Consul at Matamoros, Mexico, in a report obtained for the Bureau of Markets by the Department of State, under date of May 17, 1919, a profitable trade in subtropical nursery stock may be developed by American nurserymen provided the benefits of placing the industry on a commercial basis be properly brought to the attention of the farmers of the district.

"There are no nurseries or orchards of any description in the Matamoros Consular District. Although this is a rich agricultural community, and the soil and climate adapted to the growing of orange, lime,

grapefruit, banana, guava, and fig trees, no steps have been taken to increase their production on a commercial basis. These varieties thrive in local gardens, and there seems to be no reason for the undeveloped condition of the industry other than that the agriculturists are contented with the production of staple and fast-growing crops, such as cotton, corn, beans, and watermelons. Trees and live plants of any description are exempt from customs import duty."

A list of the principal agriculturists of the Matamoros Consular District who may be interested in nursery stock may be obtained from the Bureau of Markets by applying for report 117822.

SOUTH AFRICAN FARMERS TO OPERATE ABATTOIR-AND-REFRIGERATOR SHIP

The American Vice Consul at Cape Town reported, under date of March 4, 1919, to the Department of State that a South African farmers' co-operative organization purposes to operate a steamship of 4,000 tons displacement equipped with abattoir facilities and for carrying chilled meats, fruits, and eggs, as well as general cargo. American ship builders have been asked to submit bids for its construction. The report stated the purpose of this innovation as follows:

"In view of the high cost of constructing slaughter and freezing plants in various parts of South Africa at the present time, while the supply of animals in any particular section is inadequate to make such plants operate on a profitable basis, the inquirers desire a vessel that can proceed from port to port in South Africa, collect livestock which is to be slaughtered aboard, the vessel to be provided with the necessary equipment. The beef is to be dressed, stored, and chilled, and the by-products utilized in precisely the same manner and under the same processes as are applied in the modern packing houses. As the weather conditions in South Africa are, as a rule, moderate, free use can be made of deck space under awnings for abattoir purposes.

"The whole of the cargo space is to be divided into compartments, equipped for chilling purposes, each compartment to be a separate unit so that they can be used for storing meat, fruit, eggs, etc.

"Besides refrigerated cargo, the steamer will be required to carry other products such as wool, hides, grain, while return cargoes of manufactured products will also have to be carried.

"The vessel is to ply between Beira, Portuguese East Africa, and South African ports to London and other European and Mediterranean ports. As in many South African ports there are no docking accommodations, and vessels are loaded from barges, it is necessary that the ship be equipped with specially designed hoisting cages and gear."

SPAIN REESTABLISHES DUTY ON IMPORTED SUGAR

According to a cablegram dated May 27, 1919, to the Department of State from the American Consul in Charge at Barcelona, a royal order has reestablished the former duty of 60 pesetas per 100 kilos (\$5.25 per cwt.) on the importation of sugar; to be effective from May 24. Foreign sugar bearing a Consular visée before May 24 will not be affected by the order, and stocks of foreign sugar stored in Spain will not have to pay the increased duty if they were declared within five days of date of the order.

GIFTS TO ENEMY COUNTRIES PERMITTED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

According to a cablegram from the American Consul General to the Department of State, dated May 29, 1919, general licenses will be issued authorizing the shipment of gifts of food and clothing to enemy countries by persons in the United Kingdom. Such parcels will be forwarded through the Emergency Committee for Assistance of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians. Each parcel of clothing must not weigh more than 11 pounds. Parcels will be standardized and may consist of 2 pounds of milk; 2 pounds of ham, meat or fish, dried eggs, soup squares, prepared foods; 2 pounds of edible fats; 2 pounds of cereals; 2 pounds of tea, coffee, or cocoa; 1 pound of soap; 1 packet of needles; 2 spools of cotton or silk; one card of mending; 2 pounds of confectionery; and clothing for personal use only.

EXPORTATION OF FOODSTUFFS TO GERMANY PERMITTED
BY UNITED KINGDOM

The American Consul General at London cabled to the Department of State under date of May 26, 1919, as follows:

"Board Trade announce the resumption of exports of foodstuffs to Germany through neutral and allied countries within monthly ration of foodstuffs allowed to Germany under the Brussels agreement. Quantitative limitations on import of foodstuffs into neutral countries have been removed. Consignments may be made direct to neutral traders and no longer through Netherlands Overseas Trust and other associations."

NEW MEXICAN EXPORT DUTIES ON HIDES, HENEQUEN, AND RUBBER

The following export duties on hides, henequen, and rubber, will be in effect in Mexico until June 30, 1919, according to a report from the American Vice Consul in Charge at Mexico City, dated May 6, 1919: Henequen and Guayule rubber, \$0.0068 per pound; fresh cattle hides, \$0.0054 per pound; dry cattle hides, \$0.0072 per pound; goat skins, \$0.12 per pound; kid skins, \$0.06 per pound; deer skins, \$0.075 per pound.

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN TO SEABOARD FOR EXPORT

North Atlantic ports			South Atlantic and Gulf ports		
: Quantity (bushels),			: Quantity (bushels),		
Condition : week ended--			Port : week ended--		
: May 28 : May 21			: May 28 : May 21		
Received in	:	:	New Orleans:	3,290,247	2,684,925
elevator ...	6,620,496	6,469,487	Port Arthur:	Empty	Empty
Clearances ...	7,081,201	7,370,191	Texas City :	do	do
Total in ele-	:	:	Galveston	2,141,228	1,376,864
vator at end:	:	:	Total ...	5,331,475	4,061,789
of week	13,751,076	13,937,960	:	:	:

As indicating the export shipping situation, there is given below the total number of carloads of export freight on hand at the seaboard awaiting clearance, exclusive of bulk grain and coal:

Ports	:Quantity (carloads) for week ended -	
	: May 28	: May 21
At North Atlantic ports...	27,924	28,448
At South Atlantic and Gulf ports	10,550	9,751
At Pacific coast ports ...	3,763	3,813
Total	42,237	42,012

IMPORTS OF MEATS, GRAIN, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS INTO NEW YORK
FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 7

On June 2d 105,000 pounds of fresh beef arrived at New York from Panama. On June 7th 100 cases of corned pork, weighing about 10,000 pounds, arrived from Halifax, N. S. During the week 753 pounds of canned beef were imported.

Two shipments of corn arrived from Argentina: 270,000 bushels on the 4th and 236,160 bushels on the 6th; total for week, 506,160 bushels; total since January 1st, 2,083,204 bushels.

On June 5th 12,100 pounds of cheese were imported from France.

Exports of Meats and Meat Products from
New York City During Week Ended June 7*

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

Commodity	:Weekly exports: Total since Jan. 1	
Beef:	Pounds	Pounds
Fresh or frozen	6,943,210	91,239,507
Canned and pickled	1,172,492	65,503,946
Lamb and mutton	7,173	498,965
Pork:		
Fresh or frozen	476,204	28,422,796
Dry, salt, and pickled ...	21,884,756	330,598,181
Bacon, hams, and shoulders ..	13,946,302	335,528,007
Sausage	271,880	7,967,676
Poultry and game	1,037,806	6,581,034
Lard and lard compounds	18,070,967	342,220,758

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination 62. On June 2

a shipment consisting of 5,325,850 pounds of beef was made to Sweden, also approximately 3,500,000 pounds of lard. A consignment of dry salt and pickled pork amounting to 15,000,000 pounds cleared on May 14 to England "for orders", and is included in the above total.

Exports of Hay, Grain, and Dairy Products from New York -
City During Week Ended June 7

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

HAY AND GRAINS*

Destination:	Wheat (bu.)	Flour (bbl.)	Oats (bu.)	Barley (bu.)	Malt (lb.)	Rye (bu.)	Corn (bu.)	Hay (lb.)
Belgium	112,129:	---	284,160:	238,157:	681,920:	---	---	---
France	251,721:	2,330:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	656,706:	2,696:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands:	267,045:	975:	615,585:	---	---	85,000:	---	---
Switzerland:	341,725:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom...	104,109:	66,508:	---	---	---	490,435:	---	---
Egypt	---	---	---	---	1,173,333:	---	---	---
Turkey	---	---	---	---	450,369:	---	---	---
West Indies:	---	10,467:	3,203:	---	49,900:	---	6,964:	132,879
South America...	---	2,248:	---	721:	73,913:	---	---	---
Misc.	---	1,427:	---	1,097:	91,940:	---	---	---
Total	1,733,435:	86,651:	902,948:	239,975:	2,521,375:	575,435:	6,964:	132,879

DAIRY PRODUCTS**

Destination	Butter (pounds)	Oleo- margarine (pounds)	Cheese (pounds)	Condensed milk(lb.)	Ev'p'd milk(lb.)	Eggs (doz.)
Belgium	---	557,427:	---	56,625:	---	30,000
France	160:	---	57,565:	3,697,946:	2,918,769:	---
Scandinavia ...:	---	---	49,685:	902,025:	---	---
United Kingdom.:	---	---	40,763:	2,018,558:	779,424:	42,062
Central America:	5,220:	---	1,074:	160,693:	---	---
South America...:	1,408:	---	800:	6,806:	---	---
West Indies ...:	60,011:	20,882:	114,204:	299,537:	817,325:	182
Africa	---	---	---	145,209:	---	---
Misc.	---	895:	---	99,800:	---	---
Total	66,799:	579,204:	264,091:	7,387,199:	4,515,518:	72,244
Total since :	:	:	:	:	:	:
January 1...	15,668,236:	10,045,010:	5,681,788:	271,025,609:	3,317,994:	:

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: Belgium 1; France 10; Italy 2; Netherlands 2; United Kingdom 14; West Indies 4; South America 7; Miscellaneous 23; Total 63.

**Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: France 10; Italy 2; Scandinavia 6; United Kingdom 12; Central America 2; South America 7; West Indies 4; Africa 4; Miscellaneous 15; Total 62.

JUN 27 1919

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 13

EXHIBIT SECTION FILE

REPORTS ON FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF MARKETS
FOREIGN MARKETING INVESTIGATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 19, 1919

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON CONDITIONS AFFECTING LIVESTOCK, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND TALLOW IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

By Turner R. H. Wright, Bureau of Markets, and George A. Bell,
Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture

PRELIMINARY NOTE

Since the signing of the armistice, the Bureau of Markets and of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture have been conducting an investigation of the European situation regarding livestock, meats, meat products, and dairy products for the purpose of obtaining reliable information of value to American producers and exporters. These investigations are being made by Mr. Turner R. H. Wright, of the Bureau of Markets, and Mr. George A. Bell, of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The following preliminary report records the results of their observations in the United Kingdom this spring (1919). A preliminary statement of the situation in France will be published in the near future. -- Editor.

INTRODUCTION

The condition of the livestock industry in general in the United Kingdom, in so far as could be ascertained in the brief preliminary survey, seemed especially satisfactory to officials of the British Government and others directly interested with whom the investigators conferred.

Considering the conditions prevailing during the period of the war, the herds and flocks seem to have been maintained much better than was anticipated. However, it was recognized generally that the average weight of the animals of the various classes had decreased as compared with the average weights in prewar times. This decrease in weight was attributed by Government officials partly to shortage of feed and partly to a larger percentage of young animals. It is expected that, as feed conditions improve, the average weights will increase. It is too early to tell what effect the shortage of feed will have on spring calves and lambs. Statistics compiled by the Board of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Ministry of Food, show increases in the numbers of horses and

NOTE.- In this Report all conversions of foreign prices into U.S. money have been made at the par value of the foreign moneys without regard to current exchange.

cattle and decreases in the numbers of sheep and swine during the four years of war.

THE LIVE STOCK SITUATION

Horses. - There does not appear to be any serious shortage of horses in the United Kingdom for work purposes. A larger number might be used to advantage, but the lack of horse power is not considered serious. There does not appear to be any likelihood of any considerable number being imported from other countries. It is expected that approximately 120,000 British army horses will be returned to the United Kingdom, including those which already have been returned. Many army horses are being sold in France, and those used in the eastern theater of war will be disposed of or retained there.

The average prices realized for the army horses sold in England have ranged from \$200 to \$225. A few of the best individuals have sold for \$400 or more.

The field artillery horses purchased in the United States for the British Army were so satisfactory that considerable enthusiasm for Percheron horses has developed. One official of the Board of Agriculture stated that a few Percheron horses probably would be imported from the United States for breeding purposes.

The horses seen in the streets of Liverpool and London were thinner in flesh than those seen in 1913, but very few were so lacking in condition as to interfere materially with their value for work purposes.

A general feeling was manifested that tractors and motor trucks would be used more extensively, thus reducing the demand for horses.

The following table, taken from the livestock returns of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, shows the number of horses in the United Kingdom in June, 1914, 1917, and 1918:

	1914	1917	1918
Used for agricultural purposes:			
(including mares for breeding).....	1,326,781	1,327,252	1,879,486
Unbroken horses (including stallions) 1 year old and above	351,479	376,867	370,900
Under 1 year old	172,465	175,428	165,961
Totals	1,850,725	1,879,547	1,915,347

The above table shows an increase of 65,522 from 1914 to 1918.

Cattle. - The statistics of the Board of Agriculture for June, 1918, show an increase in the number of cows and heifers kept for milk and in the number of young cattle under 2 years old and a decrease in the

number of other cattle over 2 years old, since 1914. It is thought by some that the figures collected in 1913 were more complete than those collected before and that the apparent increase is due to the more complete information.

The cattle in England observed by the writers were very thin in flesh, but with the improving feed situation and an abundance of grass due to the open winter they soon should be in better condition. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that, while the total number of cattle had increased, the average weight had decreased about a hundredweight (112 pounds).

Breeding stock and high-class milk cows were selling for very high prices. There is no prospect of breeding cattle or milk cows from other countries being permitted to enter the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the breeders are expecting a large export trade in breeding stock. The Inter-Allied Relief Association is purchasing nonpedigreed heifers about 2½ years old to send to Serbia and parts of Belgium and France. The most of these heifers are nonregistered Shorthorns of the dairy type, although some Devons and Red Polls of a dual-purpose type are being selected. It was said that these heifers were being purchased for about \$150 each. It is the opinion of the writers that Great Britain can not spare many milk cows or heifers.

Numbers of Cattle in United Kingdom in June, 1914, 1917,
and 1918, according to Livestock Returns of Board of
Agriculture and Fisheries

	1914	1917	1918
Cows and heifers in milk :	:	:	:
or in calf	4,595,128	4,514,803	4,603,841
Other cattle:	:	:	:
Two years old and above:	2,330,200	2,338,407	2,289,684
One year old and under :	:	:	:
two	2,596,988	2,757,222	2,747,295
Under one year old	2,662,189	2,771,804	2,670,329
Totals	12,184,505	12,382,236	12,311,149

The above table shows an increase of 126,644 from 1914 to 1918.

Swine. - The June, 1918, census of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries shows that the numbers of swine decreased very materially during the war. The numbers of this class of stock, however, can be increased very rapidly; yet this will depend upon the amount of feed available for pork production. The breeding stock has been fairly well maintained. The following table shows that a total decrease of 1,143,400 head occurred from 1914 to 1918.

Census of Swine in the United Kingdom in June, 1914,
1917, and 1918, according to the Returns of the Board
of Agriculture and Fisheries

	: 1914	: 1917	: 1918
Sows kept for breeding :	494,736	374,320	412,065
Other pigs	3,457,879	2,633,596	2,397,150
Total	3,952,615	3,007,916	2,809,215

Sheep.— Statistics of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries indicate a decrease in the number of sheep in 1918 of 901,296 head as compared with 1914, as is shown by the following table. The number of sheep, however, has been declining for several years. The decrease in sheep is attributed by some to the plowing of grass-lands, and by others to a gradual decrease in the consumption of mutton by the English people. Those with whom the writers conferred thought that there would be no material increase in the number of sheep.

Number of Sheep in the United Kingdom in June, 1914,
1917, and 1918, according to the Returns of the Board
of Agriculture and Fisheries

	: 1914	: 1917	: 1918
Ewes kept for breeding :	11,255,727	11,444,673	10,985,361
Other sheep:	:	:	:
One year and above...	5,042,321	5,527,120	4,905,964
Under one year	11,665,029	10,895,451	11,171,356
Total	27,963,977	27,867,244	27,062,681

THE MEAT SITUATION

The meat situation in England seemed to be improving. Retail prices posted in shops in Liverpool and London were about the same as those posted in the shops in Washington the first week in February. The quality of meat being offered also was about the same. It is estimated that the average meat consumption in Great Britain before the war was 160,000 tons per month. The people have become accustomed to eating less meat, and it is not expected that they will go back to the prewar amounts even when all restrictions and regulations of the meat trade are removed. It also is estimated that approximately 130,000 tons per month will supply all demands until October, 1919.

An opinion was expressed that there will be a tendency on the part of English farmers to turn to dairying instead of feeding cattle. If this should happen, the amount of meat produced at home would be decreased, and larger supplies would have to be purchased elsewhere.

Beef.— Many experts were of the opinion that the United Kingdom would be producing the normal prewar amount of beef in a short time. Persons in both official and unofficial circles believe that the imports of beef from the United States will decrease greatly as compared with the amounts imported during the period of the war. They believe the bulk of the beef needed from outside sources will be purchased in Australasia, Argentina, and Brazil, where it can be obtained at lower prices than in the United States.

As indicated to the writers by the various persons interviewed, there seems to be considerable prejudice in Great Britain against frozen beef. This is shown by the acceptance in but few instances of the entire allotments of frozen beef made by the Government, the people apparently preferring to do without beef rather than to eat frozen beef. The writers were informed that this prejudice was attributed to the poor quality of frozen beef imported from the United States during the war.

The following schedule of maximum prices for cattle has been fixed for the period from February to September, inclusive, 1919. These prices are paid to the producer.

Maximum Prices of Cattle to the Producer in the
United Kingdom, February to September, 1919

(Prices given per 100 pounds, live weight)

	Bulls, steers, and heifers				Cows			
Month	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
February	\$17.38	\$16.29	\$15.21	.....	\$16.29	\$14.56	\$12.60	.....
March	17.60	16.51	15.43	.....	16.51	14.77	12.82	.....
April	18.03	16.95	15.86	.....	16.95	15.21	13.25	.....
May	18.44	17.38	16.30	11.93	17.38	15.62	13.68	9.78
June	18.44	17.38	16.30	11.93	17.38	15.62	13.68	9.78
July	17.80	16.71	15.62	11.93	16.71	14.98	13.10	9.78
August	17.15	16.07	14.98	11.93	16.07	14.32	12.38	9.78
September	16.28	15.20	14.10	11.93	15.20	13.48	11.50	9.78

The foregoing schedule, if maintained, will mean that the prices for home-dressed beef will have to be controlled until October or November, 1919, and that the price of such beef will have to be maintained at a fairly high average until the fixed live-weight prices are discontinued. It would appear that there will be difficulty in doing this if the plans materialize for obtaining beef from Australasia and Argentina to be sold at a lower price than that from the United States. There is a preference for home-dressed beef, but there is a question whether this preference will be sufficient to maintain the high prices if other beef can be obtained at considerably lower prices.

The prices to be paid for sheep also will be controlled until September.

Pork and Pork Products.-- Pork and pork products very likely will continue to be in considerable demand in the United Kingdom. However, the information obtained by the writers would indicate that the imports will be much smaller than during the war and that prices will have to be lower if large quantities are to be handled. The statement was made that consumers did not like the American bacon imported during the war, but that fresh pork products imported met with much favor. It was stated that there would be a fairly good demand for fresh pork carcasses weighing from 125 to 150 pounds if such meat could be supplied from the United States. The writers were informed also that English firms would buy the fresh pork and cure the bacon if carcasses of a desirable weight could be obtained. This however, represents the opinion of only one person. The principal complaint regarding bacon and hams from the United States was that they were neither properly nor completely cured, being cured too quickly and consequently becoming rancid before they could be sold in the United Kingdom. The length of time the bacon was held in storage there no doubt had much to do with the condition. The bacon seen in shops in Liverpool and served at the hotel there was very rancid. A small amount of bacon from the United States now coming on the market was said to be very good.

THE MILK SITUATION

There has been a great shortage of milk in Great Britain during the past winter. Hotels and restaurants have not been allowed to serve it by the glass. Government officials stated, however, that the situation was improving and that there probably would be a surplus of milk by May. It was their opinion that with improving feed conditions and early grass due to the open winter the local supply of milk will be ample for the demand during the spring and summer and that only small quantities of condensed milk will be needed. Persons outside of official circles, however, were not so optimistic and pointed out that with any removal of restrictions there would be a greatly increased consumption. It was the general opinion that condensed milk would have to be imported in considerable quantities next winter.

The following table, taken from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for December, 1918, shows the amount of condensed milk imported into the United Kingdom for 1916, 1917, and 1918:

Quantity (pounds) of Condensed Milk Imported into the United Kingdom, 1916-1918.

Kind	1916	1917	1918
Unsweetened	74,907,280	69,378,612	100,877,952
Sweetened, whole	69,487,152	73,712,352	158,103,008
Separated or skimmed	46,878,272	40,184,480	30,611,824
Total	191,272,704	183,275,444	289,592,784

The United States exported more than 270,000,000 pounds of condensed milk to the United Kingdom in 1918. Hence, most of the condensed milk imported into the United Kingdom that year apparently came from the United States.

Margarine is being used to a large extent as a substitute for butter.

THE TALLOW MARKET IN ENGLAND

Conditions affecting the tallow market according to the best information obtainable were very uncertain. Trading in tallow and other fats was put under Government control during the war, and the restrictions were not removed, as expected, following the signing of the armistice. An embargo which was in force at the time the writers were in Liverpool and London prevented the importation of tallow from North America and South America. Tallow from Australasia was admitted without restriction. It was reported that a few lots from that source had been sold at \$0.1347 to \$0.139 per pound.

Members of the trade in Liverpool seemed anxious for all regulations restricting trading in tallow to be removed and expressed a desire to purchase tallows at prices then prevailing in the United States.*

Some members of the trade were of the opinion that the embargo against the importation of tallow from North America and South America, which they said was a Board of Trade measure, was due to conditions of exchange and the desire of the Government not to increase the trade balance of the United States.

Other members of the trade advanced the opinion that the embargo and continual restriction of trading was due to the desire of the Government to dispose of large stocks of tallow held when the armistice was signed. It was stated that soap makers had accumulated large stocks of tallow in taking their regular allotments from the Government on account of consumers' purchasing supplies for 6 to 12 months in the fall of 1918, thinking the war would last another year, and soap would be more difficult to obtain. Those with whom the writers conferred seemed confident that trading would be resumed soon on an active basis.

The importation of vegetable fats or oils from Africa is another factor which makes the future of the market for animal fats uncertain. One member of the trade stated that the importation of vegetable oils before the war amounted to 38,000 tons a year and had increased to 300,000 tons in 1918.

The Liverpool tallow market in prewar days was governed by the London tallow auction sales, which probably were conducted much like the Elgin butter sales. No information could be obtained as to whether these auction sales will be resumed when the present control is discontinued.

*The following prices will give an idea of the present difference in price between New York and Liverpool markets. On June 13 No. 1 tallow was quoted on the New York market at \$0.14¹/₂, while Australian tallow in London was quoted at \$0.1565 per pound. (See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.)

REPORTS ON FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF MARKETS FOREIGN MARKETING INVESTIGATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 19, 1919

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in Hungary	9	June 14	14
Wool and Sheep Placed Under		Exports of Meats, and Meat	
Control of Polish Government	9	Products, Hay, Grain, and Dairy	
Increased Exports of Wool from		Products, from New York, Week	
Brazil	9	Ended June 14	14-15
Exports of Argentine Grains	9		
Morocco Removes Restrictions			
on Exports of Chick-peas and			
Hides	10		

NOTE

IN THESE REPORTS ALL CONVERSIONS OF FOREIGN PRICES INTO U. S. MONEY HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE PAR VALUE OF THE FOREIGN MONEYS WITHOUT REGARD TO CURRENT EXCHANGE.

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF MARKETS RESIGNS

Mr. Charles J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, since its inception in 1913, has resigned, to take effect at the close of business on June 30, 1919. He will become vice-president and general manager of a commercial concern, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. George Livingston, a member of the bureau staff, will be designated to act as Chief of the Bureau until Mr. Brand's successor is appointed.

The Secretary's letter to Mr. Brand, accepting his resignation, is as follows:

"I have this day received, with much regret, your resignation tendered to take effect at the close of business on June 30, 1919.

"You have been in charge of the organized marketing work of the Department since its beginning in 1913. Starting with a modest appropriation of \$50,000, the Bureau of Markets this year has had a budget of approximately \$4,500,000, aside from the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the purchase and sale of nitrate of soda. Its activities have been greatly extended in many directions, and it has rendered increasingly valuable service to the Nation. It is charged with the administration of a number of important and difficult laws.

"When you assumed your duties you were faced with a pioneer task. There were then no marketing agencies, either in the Federal or State services solely designed to assist the Nation in the marketing and distribution of farm products. These matters had received too little attention at the hands of institutions training men for national service, as well as at the hands of legislative bodies. You were confronted with the duty not only of marking out in a definite way the paths of endeavor but also of discovering, and in a measure of training, the men for the work.

"Throughout your period of service, both in peace and in war, you have discharged your task with remarkable ability and patriotic devotion.

"Wishing you the greatest success and happiness in your undertakings, I am,

Cordially yours,

D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary."

Mr. Brand has been with the Department of Agriculture since 1903 and had charge of the forage-crop and paper-plant investigations and the cotton-handling and marketing work of the Bureau of Plant Industry before

the creation in 1913 of the Office of Markets, which was afterwards made a bureau. Under his direction the Bureau of Markets has grown from a dozen employees to a staff of about 2,000, located in Washington and in other cities and at country shipping points. It has built up under Mr. Brand's direction a nation-wide market news service for producers and distributors of farm products, has carried on many investigations for improving marketing practices and methods, and has performed regulatory work in connection with the application of Federal grain grades, cotton standards, stockyards licensing, cotton futures, and food-products inspection. Mr. Brand was Chairman of the Committee on Cotton Distribution of the War Industries Board, and was liquidating officer of the Wool Division of that Board. He also directed the distribution of about 200,000 tons of nitrate of soda to farmers for use as fertilizer.

AMERICAN CATALOGS DESIRED

(From American Consul at Bradford, England, May 2, 1919)

"The Bradford Commercial Reference Library, opened by the municipal corporation a year ago, is steadily proving its usefulness to distributors, wholesale and retail, in furnishing information not only on all problems and prospects in the commercial world but also on sources of supply. The American Consulate has been glad to supply the Library with back numbers of American trade publications, and as a result visitors to the Library have frequently come to the Consulate seeking further information. The Library is now desirous of making a carefully classified collection of American catalogs. An excellent opportunity thus presents itself to American firms, who should address their catalogs to The Bradford Commercial Reference Library, 52 Market Street, Bradford, England."

ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY OF ECUADOR

On October 20, 1918, a law was passed by the legislature of Ecuador to further the improvement of agricultural methods in that country. One of the results of this law is the creation of farming organizations in the various provinces, according to a report, dated April 9, 1919, from the American Consul General at Guayaquil to the Department of State. It is expected that these organizations will accomplish much toward modernizing farming in Ecuador.

The regulations of one of these organizations, the Board to Encourage the Agriculture and Industries of Canton Sucre, Manavi Province, provides, among other things, for the importation of selected livestock for breeding purposes and for the improvement of the quality of cacao, coffee, rice, cotton, and peanuts by the introduction of

better seeds. The introduction of seeds of foreign plants which may prove adaptable to the Ecuadorean climate is also provided for. An agricultural exposition is to be held in June of each year. The association plans to keep in close touch with the Ecuadorean Consular Service.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION FORMED IN SOUTH AFRICA
TO DEVELOP TRADE

The Department of State received a report dated March 13, 1919, from the American Consul at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, stating that on November 27, 1918, the Federated Farmers' Cooperative Association of South Africa, Ltd., had been organized, with a nominal capital of 100,000 pounds Sterling (\$486,650). Among the objects for which the association was formed are the following:

"To assist the cooperative movement throughout South Africa by helping to organize bodies of farmers into cooperative companies who declare their intention to affiliate with this Company.

"To secure for shareholding companies the full benefit of combined bulk purchases and sales, thus securing for them the best prices for their products and of obtaining their requirements at the lowest rate. It shall not however be obligatory on any shareholding company to purchase or sell through the medium of the Company.

"To establish buying and selling agencies in South Africa and overseas' markets.

"To endeavor to arrange freight and shipping at lowest rates for the import and export of share-holding companies' requirements and products."

The cooperative societies which already have joined the federation represent a capital of 771,000 pounds Sterling (\$3,752,072) and a paid-up capital of 521,608 pounds Sterling (\$2,538,405).

Representatives of the federation have been sent to England to establish headquarters in London and to study trade conditions. The federation also has under consideration the sending of representatives to the United States.

TOBACCO NOTES

Before the world war large quantities of tobacco were imported by the United States from Greece and Turkey. Receipts from Turkey ceased when the United States entered the war, and Greece increased its exports several hundred per cent. In 1916 tobacco from the Dutch East Indies came into the American market. The following table shows the changes in the trade with these countries and with Bulgaria:

Quantity (in pounds) of Tobacco Imported by the United States for the Fiscal Years 1914 to 1918, inclusive, from Bulgaria, Dutch East Indies, Greece, and Turkey

Imported from -:	1914	:	1915	:	1916	:	1917.	:	1918
Bulgaria.....	29,242:		24,074:		----		----		----
Dutch East Indies:	----		----		467:		1,307,285:		4,035,362
Greece	1,750,623:		1,580,735:		8,566,219:		6,700,925:		18,626,033
Turkey in Asia ...	15,616,543:		6,714,654:		----		18,450:		----
Turkey in Europe.:	8,502,742:		5,950,915:		19,980:		10,051:		----

Last year's crops of tobacco in both Turkey and Bulgaria were unusually large, according to "Tobacco" for May 1, 1919, and as the growers have been keeping large stocks on hand from the previous two crops in the hopes of higher prices in Germany, the result has been that now an increased amount is being shipped from Turkey to the Ukraine and to Germany, but at prices rather lower than heretofore. Bulgaria is not following the same course and it is said that there are 176,368,000 pounds of tobacco in store in that country, which may have to be sold at prices less than hoped for. The production of tobacco in Bulgaria prior to the war was as follows:

1910	13,944,000 pounds	:	1913	13,227,600 pounds
1911	23,473,038 pounds	:	1914	33,069,000 pounds
1912	17,636,800 pounds	:		

Statistics of the production of tobacco in Turkey are not available.

In Greece it is estimated that there are about 33,337,000 pounds of tobacco, war conditions having prevented the usual exportation to Egypt and the Pacific markets, a trade which was supplied by Japan, China, and the East Indies. Italy, however, took about 2,820,000 pounds of the 1918 crop.

During the war large stocks of tobacco were stored in Java and Sumatra. The Java crops for 1913 to 1916 were as follows:

1913	105,100,800 pounds	:	1915	100,419,200 pounds
1914	87,987,000 pounds	:	1916	122,189,760 pounds

The crop in Sumatra averaged about 44,800,000 pounds, only a small portion of which could be exported to the United States.

Government monopoly of the tobacco industry is to be established in Poland, and it is expected to produce a revenue of several hundred millions of crowns.

TAX ON BELGIAN LEAF TOBACCO

In Belgium, leaf tobacco of domestic production is taxed at \$0.07 per pound, according to the "Handelsblad" (Antwerp) for April 7, 1919. There is also a tax of \$0.00965 on each plant.

POTATO GRADING IN CANADA

Since November 7, 1918, Irish potatoes grown in Canada have entered the United States free of duty under a reciprocal agreement between the two governments. Under date of May 27, 1919, the American Consul at Kingston, Canada, reported to the Department of State that the Dominion Department of Agriculture was endeavoring to develop and improve the potato industry and had turned its attention to the proper grading of the tubers, with a view of shipping in carload lots. The report follows:

"The Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture within the past two years have become interested in the development and improvement of the potato-growing industry, the activities in this direction including encouragement for growers in the important practice of seed selection, adoption of recognized suitable types of potatoes for their growing conditions, the market demand, and the use of seed produced in districts best suited to the production of sound, vigorous, disease-free tubers, well calculated to reproduce their kind in abundance.

"The Canadian authorities have established grades for commercial potatoes and for seed, though as yet grading according to the standards has not been enforced, as it is desirable that the educational campaign to extend the interest in growing potatoes as to the types calculated to procure the required grades, shall first have a chance to produce the desired effect.

"Grading has been followed in the Maritime Provinces for some years, with the result that potato growers there sell at better prices than elsewhere in Canada.

"Canadian potato grade standards are established with regard to size. Soundness and trueness to type is also required. The types recognized in Ontario, as a result of investigation by experts in the potato-growing line, and advice

given by representatives of the leading dealers, are the following: Early, round white type, including Irish Cobbler, Early Eureka, Early Standard, and in all 9 varieties grown in the Province; Main late, round white type, including Green Mountain, Golden Coin, Delaware, Carmen No. 1, Norcross, Snow, Uncle Sam, and in all 21 varieties; Late, flat round type known as the Rural type, including Rural New Yorker No. 2 and Dooley, and in all 16 varieties all of which have blue sprouts in addition to other type characteristics.

"Special attention is being given to the potato-growing industry in Ontario as to grading and marketing, especially with regard to the producing end, the idea being to encourage the growing of one type of potato in one district, so that carload shipments will be possible, very few districts being suited to produce both early and late types successfully for commercial purposes."

From July 1, 1918, to April 30, 1919, the United States imported 1,824,377 bushels of Irish potatoes from Canada, most of this amount during the period since November 7. Our total exports to Canada during the same period were 536,508 bushels, of which 300,467 bushels were exported before the reciprocal agreement went into effect.

BRAZILIAN COTTON FOR EXPORT

As modern cotton-baling machinery is lacking in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, the Ministry of Agriculture made arrangements to bale the cotton crop of Sao Paulo with simple hydraulic presses of local manufacture, says the "Wileman's Brazilian Review" (Rio Janeiro) for March 26. The crop is estimated at 120,000 to 140,000 bales of 440 pounds, of which 60,000 to 70,000 bales will be used for domestic consumption, leaving about 60,000 bales for export.

A NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON

The people of South Africa have long utilized the fiber of the baobab tree for making clothing, nets, bags, and ropes, but only recently has there been an attempt by Europeans to make a commercial use of the fiber, according to the "African World" (London), for April 26, 1919. Experiments made by fiber experts indicate that baobab fiber is well adapted to the manufacture of paper, explosives, rope, twine, and matting. A company has been formed at Cape Town to develop the industry on a concession in Portuguese East Africa, and orders for the fiber have been received from England, India, and Japan. Owing to the fluctuations in freight rates, it is difficult to make an accurate statement of the cost of shipping the fiber, but it is estimated that

1 ton (2,000 pounds) of the fiber costs somewhat less than £5 (\$24.33) at Tete, a city about 100 miles inland on the Zambezi River, and recent quotations in England show a substantial profit.

ADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR HANDLING COTTON AT TRIESTE

The American Consul at Trieste, Italy, cabled to the Department of State, under date of May 22, 1919, that satisfactory assurances had been obtained from the Trieste Chamber of Commerce and from the railway authorities that adequate warehouse space and sufficient railway cars will be provided for raw cotton destined for Bohemia and other parts of the former Empire of Austria-Hungary.

IMPORTERS OF RAW COTTON IN BASEL, SWITZERLAND

A list of the importers of raw cotton at Basel, Switzerland, has been received from the American Consul at that place. Copies may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Markets by asking for report 118,198.

FLAX PRODUCTION OF CANADA EXPECTED TO INCREASE

According to a report of the American Consul at Kingston, Canada, to the Department of State, under date of May 30, 1919, a stimulating effect on the growing of flax by Ontario farmers will result from the installation of modern "wet-spinning" machinery by flax spinners of Guelph.

"This company is the only one in Canada making wet-spun linen yarn, which is the basic material for finer linen fabrics. The mill has a potential output, it is stated, of 750,000 pounds of tow (linen) yarns and 150,000 pounds of linen (line) yarns per annum.

"The Canadian Government has offered a bounty of \$25,000 a year on linen yarns spun in Canada from Canadian flax.

"The development of the flax spinning mill in conjunction with the linen mill makes this industry a self-contained one, able to turn out linen fabrics, including the finer grades, from raw flax to finished goods.

"Ontario flax has in the past been found acceptable by Irish linen manufacturers in the production of the famous Irish linens. A newly invented Canadian machine to harvest the flax, which for purposes of spinning, must be pulled, not cut, is expected to reduce labor cost greatly.

"The elimination of the 'tithe crop' in Russia which formerly placed Russian flax on the world market almost as cheaply as cotton gives Canada an added advantage."

Most of the flax imported by the United States has come from Russia, but in 1918-19 Canada obtained first place as a source of supply. For the nine months ended March 31, 1919, the United States imported 4,117 tons of flax from Canada.

PROMOTION OF FIBER PRODUCTION IN HUNGARY

According to the "Pester Lloyd" for April 16, 1919, an order of the People's Commissary for Agriculture of Hungary requires all persons having the necessary seed to grow flax and hemp. "The socialized agricultural and producing associations are to consider it their duty to grow hemp suitable for the production of fiber, so as to cover the most important requirements of the population. Cultivation is urgent. Seed will be allotted by the Hemp Production Section of the Textile Trade group at the Commissariat for Social Production."

WOOL AND SHEEP PLACED UNDER CONTROL OF POLISH GOVERNMENT

The Minister of Trade and Industry of Poland ordered on April 11 that the Department of Military War Materials be notified of all stocks of sheep's wool, either shorn or on the sheep, tannery wool, scraps, and waste before May 1, says the official announcement in the "Monitor Polski" (Warsaw) for April 11. Sheep owners were required to furnish details of all herds. The sale, purchase, transport, and use of wool and sheep without permission of the War Materials Department was prohibited, and all previous contracts were annulled.

INCREASED EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM BRAZIL

According to the "Journal do Commercio" (Rio Janeiro) for March 8, 1919, Brazil exported 2,929,913 pounds of wool during 1918 as against 2,015,004 pounds in 1917, an increase of 45 per cent. Of the amount exported only negligible quantities were imported by the United States.

EXPORTS OF ARGENTINE GRAINS

The following table gives the exports of wheat, corn, oats, and linseed (flaxseed) from Argentina from January 1 to April 24, 1919, inclusive, as compiled by the "Review of the River Plate" for April 26. The official estimates of the exportable surplus of wheat, corn, and

linseed made by the National Statistical Department of Argentina were given in Reports on Foreign Markets No. 9, page 7. The exportable surplus of oats is estimated at 61,943,059 bushels.

Exports of Grain (Bushels) by Argentina from January 1
to April 24, 1919, Inclusive.

Exported to -	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Linseed
United States	-----	714,920:	-----	2,121,258
Brazil	2,384,458:	45,194:	138:	3,819
Continental Europe:	5,638,953:	2,787,323:	885,905:	532,175
United Kingdom	1,291,602:	3,140,571:	787,593:	590,124
For orders*	3,384,208:	8,175,602:	2,870,596:	-----
All others	-----	201,406:	-----	-----
Total	12,699,230:	15,065,016:	4,544,232:	3,247,376

*Destination unknown.

There is given below a comparison of the exports of these grains for the same period of 1918 and 1919, showing the percentage increase or decrease.

Percentage Increase or Decrease in the Exports of Argentine
Grain from January 1, to April 24, 1919, as Compared with
the Same Period of 1918

Grain	1918	1919	Increase or decrease
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Wheat ...	25,940,131	12,699,231	- 51
Corn	6,756,863	15,065,016	+123
Oats	3,063,567	4,544,232	+ 48.5
Linseed ..	5,652,279	3,247,376	- 42.5

MOROCCO REMOVES RESTRICTIONS ON
EXPORTS OF CHICK-PEAS AND HIDES

(From American Consul at Tangier, Morocco, March 30, 1919)

"A Vizirial Decree of February 1, 1919, provided for the exportation of chick-peas under license granted to exporters after the verification of their stocks.

"By a similar decree of the same date the export restrictions on hides and goatskins are relaxed, and such articles may now be shipped under license.

"It is anticipated that export restrictions will also shortly be removed on castor beans, canary seed, and locust beans in the French Protectorate."

NETHERLANDS PROHIBITS EXPORT OF BEANS AND PEAS

On April 30 the further exportation of beans and peas from the Netherlands was prohibited, according to the "Nieuwe Courant" (The Hague) for April 16.

HIGH PRICE OF BUTTER LIMITS CONSUMPTION IN NETHERLANDS

On April 16 the "Nieuwe Courant" (The Hague) stated that owing to the price paid the producer for milk, \$0.06 per quart, the retail price of butter was \$0.76 per pound. This high price automatically limits the amount needed for domestic consumption; therefore quantities are being exported to England, France, and Belgium.

NOTES ON LIVESTOCK EXPORTS

Twenty registered Poland-China boars and thirty gilts were shipped from Summit, Mo., to Buenos Aires, Argentina, on May 1 to improve the quality of the Argentine hog.

About 300 hogs are being exported each week to Havana, Cuba, for slaughtering. This is at the rate of over 15,000 annually and is double the entire exports of hogs to Cuba for 1918. The exports of swine to Cuba from 1914 to 1918 were as follows:

1914	8,705	:	1917	9,288
1915	5,662	:	1918	7,376
1916	9,508	:		

Holstein cows and Braham bulls are being purchased for improving the Cuban herds. The Braham bull is practically immune to anthrax and is free from cattle ticks. A considerable increase has taken place in the number of cattle exported from the United States to Cuba, as the following statistics will show:

1914	506	:	1917	1,476	:	Percentage increase,
1915	186	:	1918	1,607	:	1918 over 1914: 217
1916	826	:			:	1918 over 1917: 9

URUGUAYAN COMMISSIONER TO STUDY AMERICAN MARKET FOR ANIMAL PRODUCTS

The American Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, reported to the Department of State, under date of April 11, 1919, that the Minister of Industries of Uruguay had commissioned Mr. Frederico Giro to visit the United States this spring for the purpose of studying the American market for Uruguayan animal products, with a view of increasing the trade with the United States.

BRITISH MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES FOR BACON, HAM, AND RICE

The American Consul General at London cabled to the Department of State, under date of June 6, 1919, that the British Food Controller has fixed maximum retail prices of bacon and hams as follows: Pale dried or smoked, not to exceed \$0.566 per pound; other kinds, if skin has been removed, \$0.536 per pound. These prices may be increased \$0.04.

The order suspending the maximum retail price of \$0.12 per pound for Garden, Siam, and other choice varieties of rice has been amended to compel the retailer to display a notice that he has on sale rice at \$0.08 per pound.

SWITZERLAND BUYING MEAT AND LIVESTOCK

The Swiss Confederation has purchased 80 carloads of American salt pork in cases of 496 pounds, according to a report of the American Consul at Geneva to the Department of State, dated April 18, 1919. The Swiss Government has also contracted for 1,000 tons of frozen meat per month, to be shipped via Italy. Purchases also have been made of 1,000 beeves and 5,000 sheep, which are expected to arrive in June. The Consul stated that these supplies are of American and Argentine origin.

REPORTED CAUSE OF SUGAR-BEET DECREASE IN GERMANY

At a meeting in Hamburg of members of the sugar trade the present shortage of sugar was attributed to the 25 per cent reduction in the sugar-beet acreage by the Government, the reduction being designed to provide more land for potatoes and grain, says the "Hamburgischer Correspondent" for March 6, 1919. The average prewar production of 2,657,151 tons (of 2,240 pounds) of beet sugar has been reduced to 1,230,156 tons. The average amount exported annually was given as 1,180,947 tons, bringing about \$2.16 per 100 pounds. The loss of the Province of Posen would further reduce the supply by 246,031 tons.

PRICE OF SUGAR IN THE NETHERLANDS

The Government wholesale price of refined sugar in the Netherlands is \$10.12 per 100 pounds, according to a cablegram from the American Consul at Amsterdam to the Department of State, under date of June 5, 1919. The retail price is \$10.94 per cwt.

RISE IN PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS IN UNITED KINGDOM

The following comparison of the average prices of various foodstuffs in the United Kingdom in July, 1914, with those prevailing on April 1, 1919, have been compiled from "The Labour Gazette" (London) for April, 1919:

Comparison of Prices of Foodstuffs in United Kingdom
in July, 1914, and April 1, 1919

(Prices are given per pound except when otherwise noted)

Commodity	: July : : 1914 :	Apr. 1, : : 1919 :	Increase:	Commodity	: July, : : 1914 :	Apr. 1, : : 1919 :	Increase
Beef, British:	:	:	:	Flour	\$0.03	\$0.046	\$0.016
Ribs	\$0.195	\$0.363	\$0.168	Bread .....	.029	.045	.016
Thin flank ..	.13	.263	.133	Sugar .....	.04	.14	.10
Beef, chilled	:	:	:	Potatoes	:	:	:
or frozen	:	:	:	(bushel) ...	.813	1.368	.555
Ribs .....	.145	.363	.218	Butter:	:	:	:
Thin flank	.095	.252	.163	Fresh .....	.293	.606	.313
Mutton, British:	:	:	:	Salt .....	.283	.606	.323
Legs .....	.205	.333	.178	Margarine ...	.145	.18	.035
Breast .....	.13	.23	.10	Cheese,	:	:	:
Mutton, frozen:	:	:	:	American or:	:	:	:
Legs .....	.135	.383	.248	Canadian	.175	.363	.188
Breast ....	.08	.22	.14	Eggs (doz.)	.30	.90	.60
Bacon, streaky	.225	.541	.316	Milk (qt.)	.07	.175	.105
:	:	:	:	Tea .....	.373	.616	.243

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN TO SEABOARD FOR EXPORT

North Atlantic ports		:	South Atlantic and Gulf ports	
: Quantity (bushels),		:	: Quantity (bushels),	
: week ended--		:	: Port : week ended--	
: June 11 : June 4		:	: June 11 : June 4	
Received in :	:	:	New Orleans:	2,511,880 : 3,279,000
elevator .. :	6,071,615: 6,731,000:	:	Port Arthur:	Empty : Empty
Clearances.. :	7,531,624: 7,859,000:	:	Texas City :	do : do
Total in ele-:	:	:	Galveston :	2,276,871 : 2,480,000
vator at end:	:	:	Total	4,738,751 : 5,759,000
of week ... :	10,146,408:11,744,000:	:		

As indicating the export shipping situation, there is given below the total number of carloads of export freight on hand at the seaboard awaiting clearance, exclusive of bulk grain and coal:

		:Quantity (carloads) for week ended--	
Ports		: June 11	: June 4
At North Atlantic ports	:	25,750	: 28,005
At South Atlantic and Gulf ports..:	:	10,751	: 10,547
At Pacific coast ports	:	3,360	: 3,369
Total	:	39,861	: 41,921

IMPORTS OF MEAT AND GRAIN INTO NEW YORK FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 14

During the week ended June 14th 141,346 bushels of corn arrived at New York from Argentina, intended for domestic consumption. This amount brings the total receipts of corn up to 2,225,050 bushels. On June 13th 85,792 bags of linseed arrived at New York from Argentina.

On June 9th 1,950 quarters of beef weighing 292,500 pounds arrived from Panama.

Exports of Meats and Meat Products from New York City During Week Ended June 14*

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

Commodity	Weekly exports	Total since Jan. 1
Beef:	Pounds	Pounds
Fresh or frozen	2,635,997	93,875,504
Canned and pickled	1,843,405	67,347,351
Lamb and mutton	1,126	500,091
Pork:		
Fresh or frozen	413,845	28,836,641
Dry, salt, and pickled	10,114,838	340,713,019
Bacon, hams, and shoulders ..	7,155,497	342,683,504
Sausage	262,903	8,230,579
Poultry and game	680,228	7,261,262
Lard and lard compounds	10,791,884	353,012,642

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination 57. On June 11th 180 head of live cattle were exported to Belgium. Approximately 3,000,000 pounds of lard, included in the above total, were consigned to Holland, and over 2,200,000 pounds to Switzerland. About 500,000 pounds of both dry salt pork and lard were shipped to Finland.

Exports of Hay, Grain, and Dairy Products from New York City During Week Ended June 14

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

HAY AND GRAINS**

	Wheat	Flour	Oats	Barley	Malt	Barley	Rye	Hay
Destination	(bu.)	(bbl.)	(bu.)	(bu.)	(bu.)	Malt (lb.)	(bu.)	(lb.)
Belgium	---	---	149,425	---	60,905	---	---	70,000
France	159,970	16	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	123,200	53,937	---	---	33,112	---	---	---
Netherlands ..	---	4,808	321,850	166,265	333,334	7,829,143	68,551	---
Scandinavia ..	---	3,352	---	686	60,790	---	---	---
United Kingdom...	215,988	25,672	---	3,944	---	---	1,120,475	---
Central America...	---	40	20	---	---	---	---	---
South America	---	8,334	---	---	14,763	890,585	---	---
West Indies ..	---	19,133	7,502	---	78	---	---	89,819
Africa	26	5,541	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous ..	---	2,067	249,057	---	5,667	448,860	145,586	---
Total	499,184	122,900	727,854	169,895	508,549	9,168,588	1,334,612	159,819

**Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: Belgium 2;

France 10; Italy 2; Netherlands 2; Scandinavia 1; United Kingdom 18; Central America 2; South America 4; West Indies 1; Africa 3; Miscellaneous 15; Total 60. During the past week 473 bushels of corn were exported to Belgium and 1,223 to the West Indies. Approximately 600,000 bushels of rye, consigned to the United Kingdom, were shipped "for orders".

DAIRY PRODUCTS*

Destination	Butter (pounds)	Oleo- margarine (pounds)	Cheese (pounds)	Condensed milk (lb.)	Ev'p'd milk (lb.)	Eggs (doz.)
Belgium	---	511,425:	---	575,900:	---	---
France	---	---	---	3,067,809:	1,256,810:	---
Scandinavia	6,640:	13,702:	300,536:	617,492:	1,746,222:	---
United Kingdom..	---	---	144,000:	5,900,007:	1,961,152:	---
Central America:	17,883:	---	2,921:	8,978:	2,470:	---
South America...	2,273:	---	469:	251,416:	240,909:	---
West Indies....	102,781:	2,951:	104,566:	147,861:	259,717:	1,072
Africa	6,075:	---	---	66,836:	37,959:	---
Miscl.	3,320:	1,350:	---	1,236,518:	586,209:	360,000
Total	138,972:	529,428:	552,492:	11,872,817:	6,091,448:	361,072
Total since	:	:	:	:	:	:
January 1...	15,807,208:	10,574,438:	6,234,280:	288,989,874	:	3,679,066

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: France 10; Italy 2; Scandinavia 3; United Kingdom 17; Central America 2; South America 4; West Indies 1; Africa 3; Miscellaneous 15; Total 57. Large quantities of oleomargarine continue to be exported to Belgium. On June 12 a vessel cleared for Norway with 178,600 pounds of cheese, while on the 11th 83,410 pounds went forward to Sweden; on June 14 a shipment of 144,000 pounds of unfilled cheese was made to England. Included in the miscellaneous column are 970,000 pounds of condensed milk and 567,000 of evaporated milk shipped on June 14 to Singapore in the Straits Settlements, also 205,688 pounds of condensed milk for Manila. On June 14 360,000 dozen eggs went forward to Switzerland. The African shipments listed were consigned to West Coast ports.

REPORTS ON FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF MARKETS FOREIGN MARKETING INVESTIGATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 26, 1919

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NOTE

IN THESE REPORTS ALL CONVERSIONS OF FOREIGN PRICES INTO U. S. MONEY HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE PAR VALUE OF THE FOREIGN MONEYS WITHOUT REGARD TO CURRENT EXCHANGE.

BOOKLET ON PURE-BRED LIVESTOCK OF UNITED STATES TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN SOUTH AMERICA

On June 21, Mr. David Harrell, Livestock Commissioner, and Mr. H. P. Morgan, Assistant, sailed for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to represent the Bureau of Markets in an investigation of the possibilities for pure-bred livestock from the United States. Plans for the investigation were announced in Reports on Foreign Markets No. 7.

Since Mr. Harrell's appointment in April he has visited many livestock centers of the United States, and he and Mr. Morgan held extensive conferences at Chicago with the secretaries of the various breed and record associations in preparation for their work in South America. As a result, valuable information and suggestions were secured.

To assist the Bureau's representatives in interesting South Americans in pure-bred livestock from the United States, there has been printed in Spanish and Portuguese for their distribution in the various countries an attractively illustrated booklet entitled "Pure-Bred Livestock of the United States." The booklet contains pertinent facts relative to the industry, with information as to the best methods of procedure in making purchases; it also contains about 60 pages of illustrations and maps showing the various types of pure-bred animals, location of herds, and quarantine lines.

It is believed that the booklet will do much toward crystallizing the impressions which the representatives may make, and will leave in the hands of those interested a written record of the American industry.

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN THOROUGHBRED CATTLE IN BRAZIL

Livestock breeders of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, have determined to grade up their cattle with American stock in order to meet the needs of the meat-packing industry, according to a report of the American Consul at Porto Alegre to the Department of State, under date of May 7, 1919. Rio Grande do Sul is one of the most important stock-raising States in Brazil, statistics showing that there are 8,000,000 cattle in this State alone. Heretofore Brazil has imported but a few cattle from the United States. According to official statistics the United States exported 923 cattle to Brazil during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913; only 3 during 1914; 413 in 1915; 1 in 1916; 16 in 1917; and 59 in 1918. American breeders of pure-bred cattle should find this a fertile field, as the following report of the Consul will show:

"Some 3,000 cattle breeders in this State are associated, with headquarters in this city. The construction of modern American packing and refrigerating plants has caused an increased demand for heavier beef cattle, and the more progressive breeders, through their Association, have asked to be placed in touch with breeders in the United States who have young thoroughbred bulls for sale. Beef breeds are chiefly in demand, but there is also a field for other classes. American breeders

desiring to sell stock to Rio Grande cattlemen should correspond directly with the Secretary of the Association. Well-illustrated catalogs should be furnished, and descriptive matter used should be in either Spanish or Portuguese. English will not bring the best results. For the initial offers f.o.b. New York prices will serve, and when deals are probable, information for quoting c.i.f. Rio Grande, Pelotas, or Porto Alegre prices can be obtained. The f.o.b. New York price will serve as a basis for calculation, and all propaganda lacking this detail will be useless.

"Official statistics indicate that there are over 8,000,000 head of cattle in this State alone, and experts say that with modern methods there is ample room for 40,000,000 head. These figures give an idea of the vastness of the prospect, and there is a good opportunity here for our American breeders if they will extend their activities to this market. Branches of American banks are now established in this State, and payments can be arranged through them. In addressing the Secretary of the Association several copies of catalogs and price lists should be furnished. The ordinary mail should be used and the parcel post avoided for sending printed matter, because there is no parcel-post service in this State. Parcels have to be cleared at Rio de Janeiro, and the procedure requires a power of attorney as well as other technical steps which cause delay and increase expenses. The mail matter can be registered when expensive catalogs are sent."

- Livestock breeders may obtain the address of the Secretary of the Association upon application to the Bureau of Markets by asking for report 118339.

In Reports on Foreign Markets No. 1, page 18, an article appeared dealing with the need for better livestock in Brazil.

URUGUAYAN LIVESTOCK BUYER NOW VISITING THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Parejo and his secretary, Mr. Terra, of Montevideo, Uruguay, visited the Department of Agriculture at Washington on June 19, 20, and 21 for the purpose of locating breeders of fine Hereford, Polled-Angus, Shorthorn, and Holstein cattle, Morgan horses, and Romney Marsh sheep. The facilities of the Department, including expert advisers, printed matter, and interpreters were placed at the disposal of the visitors, who expressed themselves as being much gratified at the reception given them. They expect to tour the Middle West for several weeks and will be accompanied by a representative of the Department of Agriculture. The visitors also will go to Vermont.

Mr. Parejo stated that an American Hereford bull which won the championship in the last exhibition of livestock at Montevideo has aroused great interest in American animals, and that several prominent cattlemen of Uruguay had commissioned him to bring back animals for them. On the present trip, however, Mr. Parejo expects to purchase only forty or fifty head to show as samples of what the United States has to offer. Profiting

by the experience gained on this initial visit, he plans to influence large imports from the United States, and, as he expressed it, "to show the Uruguayans that good animals can come from other countries besides England."

SUPPLEMENT ISSUED ON LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

A preliminary report on the livestock, meat, dairy, and tallow situation in the United Kingdom has been received from Mr. Turner Wright and Mr. George A. Bell, representatives of the Department of Agriculture who are investigating the European conditions regarding livestock. This report has been issued as a supplement to Reports on Foreign Markets No. 13 for distribution to those who may be interested in the subject. Copies may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Markets.

PRICES OF BRITISH ARMY HORSES INCREASE

According to the "London Times" for May 14, 1919, army horses and mules were bringing better prices in the United Kingdom than at the last of April. (See Reports on Foreign Markets No. 10, page 11.) Since the signing of the armistice, 91,819 horses have been sold at an average price of \$134.24, as compared with \$121.97 previously reported; 2,305 mules averaged \$107.91 per head as against the previous average of \$92.46. The total amount received from the sales since the signing of the armistice was \$17,220,541.97. Portugal bought 520 mules for \$38,572.12, or \$170.33 per head.

The sales of army animals which were suspended temporarily on April 26 have been resumed.

SWEDISH BREEDING STOCK

An article on Swedish breeding stock by Mr. G. Leufven, Director of the General Agricultural Society, published in "Svensk Export," has been received from the American Consul General at Stockholm. The following excerpts from the article are of interest to the livestock industry of the United States:

"Stock breeding in Sweden has made great advances during the past half century; and nowadays it can not only satisfy the requirements of the country but can also spare a considerable part of it for export abroad. During the years of war, however, stock breeding in Sweden has been subjected to heavy ordeals; but in spite of the difficulties brought about by the World War, the stock of domestic animals has not undergone any substantial diminution, in any case not so great as the fodder difficulties would have led one to expect. According to the census of domestic

animals that was undertaken in 1918, it was even found that the number of horses and sheep had increased in comparison with 1916; and it is only cattle and swine that exhibit any decrease. This is shown by the appended summary:

	<u>1916</u>	<u>1919</u>	<u>Increase or decrease</u>
			<u>Per cent</u>
Horses	701,099	714,362	+ 1.9
Cattle	2,913,159	2,583,113	- 11.3
Sheep	1,198,469	1,408,451	+ 17.5
Swine	1,065,396	633,671	- 40.5

"It is interesting to note that, despite the large sale of horses to Germany, there was an increase of 13,263, or 1.9 per cent in 1919 over 1916; that sheep increased by a number of 309,982, or 17.5 per cent while cattle decreased by 330,046, or 11.3 per cent and swine by 432,725, or 40.5 per cent.

"It appears that Swedish farmers have kept the best of the pedigree stock and are prepared to sell their surplus abroad.

"Of cattle Sweden has three breeds which may be considered for export; namely, the black-and-white Dutch-East-Friesian, the Ayrshire, and the red-and-white Swedish. The black-and-white breed, which in Sweden is called "Laglandsras," is distributed quite generally in the southernmost parts of the country, where, on the fruitful soil and under a mild climate, it has attained a high standard of cultivation, especially with regard to yield of milk. According to the control associations which exist quite generally within the area over which the breed is distributed, the average milk yield of the pedigree stock under normal conditions amounts to about 4,000 liters (1,057 gallons) a year, but many stocks can show an average milk yield of 5,000 liters (1,321 gallons) and upwards. The full-grown cows have a live weight of about 550 kilos (1,213 pounds)."

DANISH HORSES MAY BE EXPORTED TO GERMANY

The Minister of Agriculture of Denmark has informed the Cooperative Danish Farmers' Unions that the export of horses from Denmark to Germany will be permitted to the extent of 2,500 head monthly ("Berlingske Tidende," April 4, 1919).

OUTLOOK FOR THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(Excerpts from letter from Mr. Turner Wright, of the Bureau of Markets, who is investigating the livestock situation in Europe)

"The head of the British Board of Agriculture in a recent article on agricultural conditions in the United Kingdom urged farmers to turn their attention to livestock and dairying. The following excerpts are taken from this statement:

"It is in meat and milk that I think your highest prospects for the next year lie..... I believe that for some years to come there is going to be a great time for the breeders of livestock....It is in the commercial market for dairy cattle where I think the big market is going to arise.... We ask that you should concentrate upon livestock, your meat, and milk production rather than on growing corn."

"Farmers were also urged to save their heifer calves. I think these expressions give an idea of his opinion of the condition of the livestock industry in Great Britain and the prospects for the future.

"It will be interesting to note the effect which the present great activity in the sale of farm lands in England will have."

DECREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF MEAT REDUCES PRICES IN DENMARK

According to a report of the American Consul at Odense, Denmark, to the Department of State, dated April 22, 1919, very few cattle were presented for sale at the weekly market and about 10 per cent remained unsold. The Consul reported that "the public, being now much better supplied than before with margarine and American pork, has begun to object to the high meat prices, and to restrict their meat consumption as never before. Therefore prices are falling."

WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES AT PARIS*

The number of head of livestock coming to the wholesale market of La Villette, Paris, as shown by market reports covering the time from March 3 to April 28, 1919, inclusive, averaged approximately 993 steers, 688 cows, 211 bulls, 1,062 calves, 6,242 sheep and 1,311 pigs daily, or a total of 10,507 head.

The following table compiled from various issues of "Le Temps," Paris, gives the minimum and maximum wholesale prices of first-quality dressed meat per hundred pounds for the period from March 3 to April 28, 1919, inclusive, and the range of wholesale prices of dressed meat per hundred pounds on April 28, 1919:

Kind	Average wholesale prices per		Wholesale prices per 100 lbs. of dressed meat on April 28, 1919
	100 lbs. of prime dressed meat,		
	March 3 to April 28, 1919		
	Minimum	Maximum	
Steers.....	\$42.02	\$67.40	\$39.39 - \$65.65
Cows.....	42.02	67.40	38.51 - 65.65
Bulls.....	40.27	59.53	39.39 - 55.15
Calves.....	54.27	87.54	52.52 - 87.54
Sheep.....	66.53	109.43	61.28 - 103.30
Hogs.....	64.95	77.56	68.80 - 77.56

*See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.

PRICES OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS, JUTE, AND TOBACCO IN MANCHURIA

According to the report of the American Consul General at Mukden, China, to the Department of State, for January, 1919, the export trade of Manchuria with the United States was very brisk in horse hair and bristles. The amounts of these products invoiced at the American Consulate during January were as follows: Horse hair \$15,279.04; bristles \$20,090.66. While these figures are proportionately high, the trade promised to become even greater.

Many products which were formerly sent to Europe and thence to America are now being sent to the United States direct. American dealers are sending agents to Mukden to purchase hides, skins, hemp, soy beans, castor beans, wool, and other commodities in demand in the United States. In past years much of this trade went to Japan and from there to the United States. With American buyers in the field a great deal will now come direct.

The average prices quoted for horse hair, bristles, hides, wool, and other commodities during January, 1919, at Mukden are given below, together with the buying seasons, and the amount available during the season. To these prices must be added all charges for disinfection, export duty, packing, and various commissions, etc., as the articles are mostly graded and baled at the seaports.

Assorted Horsehair

Horsehair of good quality averaging 14 inches in length was quoted in January, 1919, at \$1,086.75 per ton for the 200 tons available during the year. This price is a slight increase over that of last year, due to increasing labor costs and more active demand.

Assorted Bristles

Bristles are sold in lots of 55 and 66 cases, weighing 133.75 pounds each. The bristles in the 55-case lots range from 2½ to 5½ inches in length and were quoted at \$12,705 per lot. The bristles in the 66-case lot vary from 2½ to 5 inches in length and were quoted at \$9,147.60 per lot.

The assortments are as follows:

55-case lots				66-case lots			
Number of cases	Length of bristles : Inches	Number of cases	Length of bristles : Inches	Number of cases	Length of bristles : Inches	Number of cases	Length of bristles : Inches
2	2 1/2	5	4 1/4	23	2 1/2	2	4 1/4
3	2 3/4	5	4 1/2	7	2 3/4	2	4 1/2
5	3	5	4 3/4	8	3	1	4 3/4
5	3 1/4	4	5	7	3 1/4	1	5
3	3 1/2	3	5 1/4	5	3 1/2	1	5 1/4
3	3 3/4	3	5 1/2	4	3 3/4	1	5 1/2
5	4			3	4	1	6

Dried Cowhides

First-class cowhides without holes, heads and feet, and averaging 24 pounds each, were quoted at \$0.36 per pound. This is an increase of 25 per cent over the price of 1918, and was due to heavy buying by the Japanese and Chinese. The buying season is from March to August, and the supply for the present season is estimated at 100,000 hides.

Dried Horsehides

First-class horsehides averaging 16 pounds each were quoted at \$2.47 each. This price is about the same as in 1918, owing to the smaller demand in Japan, probably brought about by the lack of tonnage which prevented the reexporting of hides to Europe and America. The total number of hides available throughout the buying season, December to March, is estimated at 120,000.

Dried Ponyhides

First-class ponyhides averaging 10 pounds each were quoted at \$1.50 per piece, approximately the same price as last year. The number during the buying season, which begins in November and ends in March, was 50,000 hides.

Raw Goatskins

Owing to smaller demand for goatskins this year, the price asked for them was the same as that quoted last year, \$0.36 per pound. The average weight is 2 pounds per pelt. During the buying season, June to November, the greatest quantity available is estimated at 200,000 skins.

Sheep's Wool

The largest quantity of sheep's wool available throughout the year is estimated at 200 tons and was quoted at \$378.00 per ton of 2,400 pounds, which is about 60 per cent above the price received last year. The increase was due to the large demand made by Tientsin buyers who re-exported the wool to Europe.

Goat's Hair

About 150 tons of goat's hair are available during the year. The price quoted was \$261.00 per ton of 2,400 pounds, which was only a slight increase over that of last year.

Jute

It is estimated that 400 tons of 2,400 pounds of jute are available throughout the buying season which begins in December and ends in June. The price quoted, \$225 per ton, shows an increase of 33 per cent over that of last year, owing to the strong domestic demand.

Leaf Tobacco

About 5,000 tons of leaf tobacco was quoted at \$225.00 per ton of 2,400 pounds, an increase of 25 per cent over 1918 prices. The buying season begins in November and ends in March.

MARKET IN DENMARK FOR AMERICAN CHEESE

Lack of feed during the four years of war has so reduced the dairy industry of Denmark that one of its most important products, cheese, is now being imported to meet the demands of the country. The American Consul at Odense, the center of the cheese industry, considers that American cheese may find a ready sale in Denmark, as the following excerpts from his report to the Department of State, dated April 16, 1919, indicate:

"The district of Odense is Denmark's most important cheese-producing area, but nevertheless there would now seem to be possibilities for a market here for cheese imported from the United States. The economic conditions of the past four years have so affected the Danish dairy industry that it would seem for at least a year from the present date, unless there should come an unusually good grass crop, there could be found a market here for the American article.

"One wholesale dealer in Odense states he thinks he could dispose of 100 tons of American cheese during 1919. This dealer has already had an offer from American but the price was too high. This was, namely 40 cents per pound for a cheese with a 33 per cent fat content (c.i.f. Copenhagen) and 30 cents per pound for a cheese with an 18 per cent fat content.

"The fact that the Government still maintains a maximal price for the home product limits the price which can be paid for American cheese. If this maximal price is removed it is probable the price will go up considerably and there would then be more opportunity for the American article to compete. Now, however, in order to compete with Danish cheese, American exporters must reckon with this maximal price which wholesalers here pay the dairies for the Danish article. This amounts to the following, the Danish crown being estimated at \$0.25: Skim milk cheese \$0.19 1/4 per pound; cheese with 9 per cent fat content \$0.21 1/2; cheese with 15 per cent fat content \$0.25; cheese with 30 per cent fat content \$0.31 3/4 per pound.

"Exporters must also reckon with the duty on cheese here, which at the present dollar rate will amount to about \$0.025 per pound (actually, 20 Øre per kilo).

"It is thought that American cheese with a smaller fat content than that on which prices were quoted above would have the best chance in the Odense market -- for example, a cheese with not more than a 15 per cent fat content. Such an article should compete with the above-named home cheeses, bringing maximal prices varying from \$0.19 1/4 to \$0.25 per pound. Also the fact that the American cheese will not be subject to the maximal price

should justify wholesalers in demanding slightly more for the imported article.

"Besides the freight and customs' duty there are other things to be considered in exporting cheese such a long distance. First there must be care in packing to prevent breakage. Then account must be taken of the fact that during a two weeks' voyage, the cheese may diminish from 3 to 4 per cent or even more, a loss which the buyer must, of course, bear."

In normal years the United States exported no cheese to Denmark.

DAIRY INDUSTRY IN DENMARK DECLINES

A 22 per cent decrease in the number of milk cows in Denmark is one effect of the war on the dairy industry of that country. In the important dairying districts of Odense and Svendborg the milk production decreased 41 per cent during the same period, according to a report of the American Consul at Odense to the Department of State, under date of April 19, 1919. Another effect of the war upon the industry is the development of competitors for Denmark's export trade in dairy products. The following excerpts are taken from the report of the Consul:

"Since the beginning of the war, dairy production in Denmark has been reduced by 40 per cent. The number of milch cows for the whole country has decreased from 1,310,268 in 1914 to 1,024,417 in July, 1918, or to what it was about 20 years ago. Many cattle have been exported to Germany. Many others have been slaughtered for home consumption, and the calves which replaced them numerically were under-nourished and incapable of giving such good milk. How the actual milk production in the Odense district has fallen off in the same time is shown by the following figures: 1914, 434,000 metric tons; 1917, 380,000; 1918, 255,000. There has also been a decreased interest in the activities of the control societies that work to maintain the high standard Danish dairy products have reached. The fact that a good cheese brought no better price than an indifferent cheese did not help to uphold the standard in war time.

"The present dairy outlook can be said to be uncertain. While it will take time, good grass crops and plenty of imported foods to bring the industry back on its former footing, there is still the question as to whether it will pay as in former years. England has been the best buyer of Odense's exported butter, but now objection is made to its high price. Australian and Argentine butter sell cheaper in England than the Danish product. Ireland is also turning out good dairy products, and Irish butter may at present be regarded as a competitor for the Danish article.

"Another fact to take into account is the increased use of improved qualities of margarine and other fat stuffs which during the war have won considerable ground in both Denmark and England. The Danish butter can not, of course, compete with

margarine in price; so it is only with the continued production of a very superior quality that it may gain the place it previously held abroad.

"The war has somewhat changed the trend in the various branches of dairying itself in Odense. At the beginning of hostilities a number of dairies began to make a specialty of cheese. One advantage gained in this branch during the past few years is that a standard type of cheese has been developed which will now be more strictly maintained. There has also been a tendency to take up the manufacture of powdered and condensed milk. One advantage of butter as a Danish export over the latter product is that butter in certain competing lands is only a summer product, while here it is produced the year round and the skimmed milk has always a special use in feeding the swine in a land where pork production is also one of the most important industries.

"The market for Danish dairy products to the south before the war was not to be compared with the market in England, and it is not expected that it can compare in the future, although there might for a short time be a large demand from an undernourished people until their own dairy industry is reestablished.

JUNE SERIES OF LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS*

The following reports on the June series of the London wool auctions were obtained for the Bureau of Markets through the Department of State from the American Consul General at London:

The third series of London colonial wool auctions began on June 16 and will end on July 4. The total quantity to be offered amounts to 140,000 bales.

First day offerings of 9,000 bales were all cleared. The better grades of merino sold on par with values obtained during the May auctions, while inferior wools brought slightly lower prices. Medium qualities of fine crossbreds marked lost 5 per cent and coarser growths from 5 to 10 per cent. Seven hundred and fifty bales of free Cape wools were offered, but as bids were below owners' limits withdrawals were frequent. The best greasy and scoured merino combings among the Sydney wools realized per pound 58½ and 77½. (\$1.17 and \$1.54), respectively. The finest greasy crossbreds from Adelaide brought 50½d. (\$1.01).

On the 17th 9,400 bales were offered. A preponderance of medium and coarse crossbreds had the effect of slackening the demand, and prices at a decline of from 5 to 10 per cent were accepted by sellers, though there was not always a good sale at this level. Anything of length and style in fine crossbred and merino combings was readily taken at steady prices, but faulty merinos ruled in the buyers' favor to extent of 5 per cent.

It was announced that Belgium will be allowed to take 12,000 bales at these auctions, and Italy 4,000; again no arrangement.

*See note on page 1 regarding conversion of foreign money.

On the 18th 8,500 bales of wool were on sale. These offerings consisted almost entirely of Sydney and New Zealand wools. The choicest scoured and greasy combings sold briskly at an occasional advance of 1d. (\$0.02) per pound over the last auction sales. Scoured merino combings with the "C.W.C. in diamond" mark realized 79d. (\$1.58) per pound. Numerous merinos sold at prices taken up varying from 60 to 77d. (\$1.20 to \$1.54). New Zealand crossbreds brought 53d. (\$1.06) for the best; slips, half-breds, and greasy clips sold from 21 to 34d. (\$0.42 to \$0.68) per pound. Six hundred free Cape wools cleared at 64d. (\$1.28) for the best of the scoured and 36 d. (\$0.72) for greasy combings.

On the 19th the announcement was made that France would purchase up to 20,000 bales. The current sale prices remained firm throughout, especially on combing and clothing merinos. There were offered on the 19th 8,500 bales, together with a small selection of Punta Arenas free wool, which sold on a par with Australian wool.

SPAIN REMOVES RESTRICTION ON EXPORTS OF HIDES

The Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, cabled to the Department of State, under date of June 10, 1919, that the embargo on the exportation of hides was removed by a royal decree of June 6.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT ASKED TO REGULATE SUGAR PRODUCTION

At a conference between the Hungarian Minister of Finance and representatives of the sugar industry the government was requested to take charge of the production of the sugar beet, according to "Neue Freie Presse" for March 2, 1919. It was decided to create a Sugar Beet Central and a Sugar Central, which would be responsible for all questions of production.

FRANCE REMOVES RESTRICTIONS AGAINST IMPORTATION OF SUGAR

According to a cablegram from the American Consul General at Paris, dated June 10, 1919, a ministerial decree of June 6 abrogated the prohibition against the importation of powdered, raw, and refined sugar of foreign origin, effective June 10.

Imports and Exports of Cotton by United Kingdom
during the Week and 17 Weeks Ended April 24, 1919.

Kind	Imports		Exports	
	Week	17 Weeks	Week	17 Weeks
	ended	ended	ended	ended
	April 24	April 24	April 24	April 24
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American	72,787	855,806	100	3,826
Brazilian	---	6,534	---	---
East Indian	3,707	40,269	882	6,775
Egyptian	---	158,453	100	8,869
Miscellaneous	7,438*	47,221**	100	291
Total	83,932	1,108,313	1,182	19,761

-- British Board of Trade Journal, May 1, 1919.

*Including 2,625 bales British East African.

**Including 3,570 bales British West Indian, 2,184 bales British West African, 3,824 bales British East African, and 1,951 bales Foreign East African.

STRIKE OF COTTON MILL WORKERS IN UNITED KINGDOM SETTLED

Mr. Edward A. Foley, Agricultural Trade Commissioner representing the Bureau of Markets in the United Kingdom, cabled, under date of June 21, that a strike of workers in the Lancashire cotton industry had been called to take effect on June 21, owing to the failure of the Manchester conference to reach an agreement between the workers and the spinners. Approximately 500,000 men will be affected. The spinners offered an increase of 25 per cent in wages for a 48-hour week, but the workers asked for either a 25 per cent increase for a 46½-hour week or 30 per cent for 48 hours.

A second cablegram received from Mr. Foley under date of June 24 announced that the strike had been settled in favor of the workers on the basis of a 48-hour week at an increase of 30 per cent.

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND BLACK SEA PORTS

Inauguration of a regular cargo liner service with Constantinople and other Black Sea ports was announced on June 19 by the United States Shipping Board. The 7,300-ton steamer Huachuca has been booked to sail on that trade route this month. She will be followed by the 10,000-ton steamer Polybius in July. At present, there will be at least one sailing monthly to the ports of Constantinople, Smyrna, Vrana, Constanta, and Odessa.

Comparative Ocean Freight Rates on Provisions
and Meats to the United Kingdom

Commodity	Route	Rate per pound		
		1913	Jan. 1-Nov. 30, 1913	Dec., 1913
Provisions	New York to Liverpool	\$0.02343	\$0.08866	\$0.04554
Meats	New Zealand to Liverpool	.01125-.01625	.044394	.039215
Do	Buenos Aires to Liverpool	.00875 - .01	.033296	.025156

PRICE OF HAY IN ENGLAND

(From American Consul at Stoke-on-Trent, May 27, 1919)

"The present selling price of hay is from £8 (\$38.93) to £10 (\$48.66) per long ton (2,240 pounds)."

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN TO SEABOARD FOR EXPORT

North Atlantic ports			South Atlantic and Gulf ports		
: Quantity (bushels),			: Quantity (bushels),		
: week ended--			: Port : week ended--		
: June 18 : June 11			: June 14 : June 11		
Received in	:	:	New Orleans	2,847,085	2,511,880
Elevator	5,948,174	6,071,615	Port Arthur	Empty	Empty
Clearances	6,051,654	7,531,624	Texas City	do	do
Total in ele-	:	:	Galveston	1,340,794	2,276,871
vator at end	:	:	Total	4,637,879	4,788,751
of week	10,537,193	10,146,408	:	:	:

As indicating the export shipping situation, there is given below the total number of carloads of export freight on hand at the seaboard awaiting clearance, exclusive of bulk grain and coal:

Ports	Quantity (carloads) for week ended--	
	June 18	June 11
At North Atlantic ports	24,604	25,750
At South Atlantic and Gulf ports	10,394	10,751
At Pacific coast ports	3,420	3,360
Total	38,418	39,861

FUTURE LONDON SALES OF SHEEPSKINS

Public sales of Australian sheepskins will be held at London on July 3 and 4. On July 9 there will be a sale of Cape sheepskins.

BRITISH RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF HOPS

In view of the large amount of hops exported from the United States to the United Kingdom previous to the world war, the following cablegram from the American Consul General at London to the Department of State, relative to the removal of some of the restrictions on the importing of hops by the United Kingdom will be of interest to American exporters:

"Board of Trade announces that licenses for importation of hops will be issued subject to following:

(1) Parcels of hops grown in and exported from any part British Empire and being the produce of the 1916 or later crop will be licensed freely on application.

(2) Hops of 1916 or later will generally be licensed freely from Belgium or France.

(3) Hops from any other foreign country will be licensed immediately to extent of one half of amounts provisionally allotted by Hop Controller to be purchased in country specified by him. Issue of licenses for any additional quantities of foreign hops will depend upon supply of suitable hops otherwise available in reasonable time, and importers will be required to show their requirements can not be met by importation of hops from British Empire before such additional quantities will be licensed."

The following table shows the extent of the exportations of hops to the United Kingdom from the United States for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1913 - 1918:

Year	: Quantity :	Value	::Year	: Quantity :	Value
	: (Pounds) :			: (Pounds) :	
1913.....	15,409,093	\$4,237,619	::1916....	19,703,283	\$3,900,893
1914.....	22,219,620	6,456,181	::1917....	823,654	101,939
1915.....	13,823,889	3,501,331	::1918....	102,896	16,877

IMPORTS OF GRAIN AND MEATS INTO NEW YORK
FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 21

During the week ended June 21st 151,600 bushels of corn arrived at New York from Argentina. Total imports of corn since January 1, 1919: 2,376,650 bushels.

Total imports of meat for the week ended June 21 consisted of 115,000 pounds of canned and pickled beef from South America.

Exports of Meats and Meat Products from
New York City During Week Ended June 21*

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

Commodity	Weekly exports	Total since Jan. 1
Beef:	Pounds	Pounds
Fresh or frozen	5,554,099	99,429,603
Canned and pickled	1,053,724	68,401,075
Lamb and mutton	18,785	518,876
Pork:		
Fresh or frozen	1,624,204	30,460,845
Dry, salt, and pickled ...	11,231,885	351,944,904
Bacon, hams, and shoulders	17,084,769	359,768,273
Sausage	218,480	8,449,059
Poultry and game	86,660	7,347,922
Lard and lard compounds ...	16,045,794	369,058,436

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination 63. Last week a shipment of 180 live cattle to Belgium was reported. In addition 170 were forwarded on the same date but were not included in the total. June 12th 293 horses were exported to Switzerland. On the 16th over 3,200,000 pounds of beef went forward to Belgium and 1,600,000 pounds were shipped to Italy. Large quantities of bacon, hams, and shoulders were exported to the United Kingdom about June 1. During the past week over 4,000,000 pounds of lard and large quantities of dry salt pork were shipped to Scandinavia.

Exports of Hay, Grain, and Dairy Products from New York
City During Week Ended June 21

(Compiled by Bureau of Markets at New York Custom House)

HAY AND GRAINS**

	Wheat	Flour	Oats	Barley	Malt	Barley	Rye	Hay
Destination:	(bu.)	(bbl.)	(bu.)	(bu.)	(bu.)	(bu.)	(bu.)	(lb.)
Belgium	431,470	6,102	593,539	---	62,041	8,711	---	---
France	33,660	2,011	405,762	---	---	---	---	---
Holland	---	---	---	140,820	---	---	---	---
Italy	566,511	63,250	---	---	---	---	---	---
Scandinavia:	---	---	---	---	19,524	31,604	---	---
Switzerland:	---	159,532	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom...	217,266	22,765	222	---	---	---	119,581	---
Central America...	---	172	---	63	---	---	---	---
South America...	---	16,028	---	---	8,883	1,318	---	---
West Indies:	---	12,339	913	---	---	8,987	---	44,590
Africa	---	5,095	---	---	---	---	---	---
Misc.	177,333	4,581	---	---	650	---	---	---
Total	1,426,240	291,875	1,000,436	140,820	91,098	50,620	119,581	44,590

**Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: Belgium 3; France 9; Holland 2; Italy 2; Scandinavia 4; United Kingdom 15; Central America 2;

South America 3; West Indies 5; Africa 3; Miscellaneous 18; Total 66.

DAIRY PRODUCTS*

Destination	Butter (pounds)	Oleo- margarine (pounds)	Cheese (pounds)	Condensed milk (lb.)	Ev'p'd milk (lb.)	Eggs (doz.)
Belgium	---	270,310:	---	420,000:	---	---
France	---	113,000:	4,100:	1,360,435:	191,250:	---
Italy	---	20,545:	---	398,050:	67,000:	---
Scandinavia.....	525:	---	75,226	4,846,355:	1,924,095:	---
United Kingdom..	---	164,900:	---	3,075,076:	1,165,287:	44,760
Near East	---	---	---	137,400:	---	---
Central America:	26,140:	39,755:	7,348	61,627:	42,029:	---
South America...	17,465:	---	6,655	124,646:	107,049:	---
West Indies.....	43,095:	15,770:	51,089	773,947:	241,785:	210
Africa.....	6,472:	---	4,825	86,100:	137,367:	---
Miscellaneous.....	---	335,308:	---	261,426:	---	---
Total	93,697:	964,588:	149,243	11,545,062:	3,875,862:	44,970
Total since :	:	:	:	:	:	:
January 1...:	15,900,905:	11,539,026:	6,383,523	304,410,798	3,724,036	

*Gross weights given. Manifests pending examination: Belgium 2; France 9; Italy 2; Scandinavia 4; United Kingdom 14; Near East 1; Central America 2; South America 3; West Indies 5; Africa 3; Miscellaneous 18; Total 63. On June 20 a shipment consisting of 2,900 barrels, weighing 1,303,741 pounds, of Jersey butter oil was exported to Norway. Under the classification of oleomargarine are included exports of cocoa butter, of which the total shipments to France, Italy and the United Kingdom consisted, and the miscellaneous item, which was a consignment of 335,308 pounds of cocoa butter to Switzerland. On June 13 50,000 pounds of Cheddar cheese were shipped to Sweden.

